The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Military Government Bill in the House.

Amendments Made by the Senate Non-Concurred In.

The Tribulations of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

He Goes Over to the Democrats, who Receive Him Joyously.

The "Copperheads" Help Him to a Radical Triumph.

He Issues His Fiat for the Direction of the Senate.

The Senate Disregard the Crack of the Whip.

They Scornfully Deny a Committee of Conference.

Probable Deadlock in this Congress on Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Bill in the House—Combination of Republicans to Defeat It—Treachery of Mr. Stevens—He Goes Over to the Democrats—Details of the Debate Yesterday—Indignation of the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The action of Mr. STEVENS, and a few who follow his lead, on the Reconstruction Bill to-day, has excited a good deal of feeling in the Union Party. It is now openly alleged that they are opposed to any restoration of the Union, and that all their movements during the present Congress have really aimed to prevent it. Mr. STEVENS is known to have consulted leading Democrats privately, and to have arranged with them for measures to defeat the bill. He has declared repeatedly that he would rather pass no bill for restoration at all than this one, and that he did not wish to see the South back at all until after the next Presidential election at all events. He has voted all day with the Democrats, and actually led off on one or two of their fillibustering motions. Some Republicans who have followed him hitherto, and who are as radical on matters of principle as he is himself, denounce him with a great deal of warmth for having misled them into the belief that some better mode of restoration could be found if this should be laid aside; when, now, they are satisfied he is opposed to any restoration whatever. The Senate is very indignant at the coalition formed by the Radicals and Democrats to defeat the bill, and will adhere to its amendment. The Louisiana Bill cannot pass the Senate, and the probability is that the Reconstruction Bill will pass whenever a vote can be reached. Mr. STEVENS thinks, or professes to believe, that the President will sign it.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

The history of the Reconstruction Bill to-day is a very remarkable one. The contest is the most exciting and the most engrossing of the present Congress. At 11 A. M. to-day the House proceeded to vote, as per agreement, upon the question of concurring in the Senate's substitute. It was evident before the call of the roll began that the motion would be lost, as several Republicans, who had been counted for the proposition, were now against it in the hope that a Conference Committee might agree upon something more favorable, yet expressing a willingness to vote for it rather than lose it altogether. The roll was called and the yeas were 73, all Republicans except ROUSSEAU of Kentucky. The nays were 98, of whom 56 were Radical Republicans, and 42 were Democrats. The total vote was 171, the largest aggregate yet recorded this session. Thus, by an absolute, open coalition, boasted of by some of the Radicals with disgraceful effrontery, the minority of the Republican Party of the House, under the crack of THAD. STEVEN'S whip, threw themselves into the embrace of the very party whose disloyalty and treason have been the subjects against which these same Radical leaders have launched their most powerful invective. No epithet has been too vile for Mr. STEVENS and Mr. BOUTWELL to apply to the Democratic Party, in the House or out of it; yet to-day they have affiliated as sweetly and as harmoniously as though they had always acted in concert. When the motion to concur was lost, the motion to non-concur was agreed to without a division, and a Conference Committee ordered. Mr. STEVENS was congratulated by the Democrats, and gleefully rubbed his hands over the result, patting his Copperhead cohorts graciously on the back. But the way was not yet smooth for his triumph. The report of the House action was sent to the Senate, and Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate agree to the request of the House and appoint a Committee, but the Senate promptly put its foot on the motion. One after another the Senators rose in their places and denounced the attempt of a few factionists in the House to force upon the Senate their own peculiar views, and opposed strongly the motion to send such a measure to a Conference Committee, as though it were a matter of dollars and cents. The Senate, they claimed, had given this subject the most elaborate consideration. It was the result of the combined wisdom of that body, and had received the unanimous vote of the Republican Party in that body. Conness, Sherman, Lane, Howard, Stewart, Pomeroy, Wade, Grimes, Henderson, and others, all argued vigorously against receding one inch from the position taken. Senator LANE, of Indiana, excoriated in eloquent and severe terms, the action of the Radicals in the House, whom he charged with the defeat of the bill. Senator HENDRICKS spoke for the Democrats, and announced that as they were not certain what they should get from a Committee of Conference, they would vote against receding from the position taken. SUMNER, FESSENDEN and WILLIAMS only, and timidly, seeing the odds against them, argued in favor of a conference. Finally, just before 5 o'clock, the question was taken, and the Senate decided, without a division, there being no votes heard in the negative, to insist upon the bill, and send it back to the House. The Senate is invincible on this point.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—7:30 P. M.

The action of the Senate with the bill was promptly reported back to the House. Very unexpectedly, and to the great disappointment of the four thousand people in the galleries, the House to-night, instead of proceeding to the immediate consideration of the bill, went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Appropriation Bill, Mr. RAYMOND in the Chair. Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, instead of taking the floor, allowed LE BLOND, the facetious leader of the Democratic side, to get it, and thereby gave him power to farm out an hour's time to his friends, which he did in excellent imitation of the style of the majority when they have control under the previous question. As Mr. STEVENS moved to go into Committee of the Whole, he remarked that but one section remained to be considered, and therefore it was thought that but a few moments' time would be required, but when LE BLOND commenced his performance it was suspected that the motion was a shrewd trick played by STEVENS to assist the Democrats in fillibustering against the passage of the bill for the night. Whether the suspicion was true or not it is known that no objection was offered by the friends of the amendment, and that the time was well occupied in caucusing an amendment to the amendment prepared by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, which prohibits persons excluded in the Constitutional Amendment from participating as delegates in the organic conventions of the Southern States. Finally, when Mr. LE BLOND'S time had expired, Mr. BLAINE moved that the Committee rise, which was carried, THAD. STEVENS voting *viva voce*, with the Democrats against it, but retaining his seat during both votes when a division was called. Mr. STEVENS then moved to postpone the regular order of business, which was the Senate amendment, and the fillibustering commenced by a demand for the yeas and nays on his motion, which was sustained, and the roll was called, resulting in thirty-two yeas and ninety-seven nays, Mr. STEVENS voting in the affirmative with the Democrats. The message from the Senate, insisting on its amendments, was read, and Mr. BLAINE took the floor. He allowed Mr. WILSON to offer the amendment above mentioned, and then moved the previous question on the motion to recede from the disagreement with the Senate. Mr. STEVENS, thinking that he had cornered the affair by a motion (entered in the morning and adopted) to reconsider the disagreement, and to lay the reconsideration on the table, rose to a question of order, claiming that the matter could not be brought up again; but the Speaker decided that the message from the Senate was new business, and caused passages from the rules of the House sustaining his decision to be read. Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and the yeas and nays were called, resulting 35 yeas and 106 nays, Mr. STEVENS dodging the vote. The question then recurring on the seconding of the demand for the previous question, Mr. FINCK moved to take a recess until one o'clock in the morning. A demand for the yeas and nays being made, it was sustained, STEVENS voting with the Democrats again. Motions to adjourn, to adjourn to meet at a given time, &c., &c., were then offered, and orders for the yeas and nays piled up, Mr. STEVENS all the while cheering on the Democrats by voting with them or not voting at all. The contest now began to assume a regular fillibustering aspect. All hope of getting the bill to the President so as to give time at this session for action on it, if he should keep it full ten days, was abandoned in the Senate this afternoon, and what object the Democrats can have in starting a fillibustering game it is difficult to conceive, unless they do it to oblige their new leader, Mr. STEVENS.

At 10:30 the Le Blond-Stevens combination offered a compromise, agreeing to allow a vote to be taken without opposition to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, provided the Republicans would allow an adjournment. The yeas and nays were called on a motion to adjourn with that understanding, resulting in 62 yeas and 80 nays. The demand for the previous question still pending, the call of the yeas and nays on privileged questions of adjournment proceeded. The galleries were partially emptied of visitors, who had become disgusted with the dilatory proceedings, and had found the stale jokes of the minority uninteresting. At 11 o'clock an adjournment was effected, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and the question will come up first thing to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

There were present at the President's sixth State dinner to-night the following members of Congress and delegates: Latham, of West Virginia; Hogan, Missouri; Hunter and lady, New-York; C. D. Hubbard, West Virginia; E. M. Hubbell, New-York; Kelso, Missouri; Kasson, Iowa; Hart, New-York; Harding and lady, Kentucky; Henderson and lady, Oregon; Goodwin and lady, Arizona; Hubbell, Ohio; A. C. Harding, Illinois; Kerr and lady, Indiana; Hill and lady, Indiana; Ketchum and lady, New-York; Humphrey and lady, New-York; Koontz, Pennsylvania; Kuykendall, Illinois, and Lawrence, of Pennsylvania.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate this afternoon: THOMAS KING CARROLL, Pension Agent, Baltimore, Md.; S. L. WARREN, United States District-Attorney, Western District, Tennessee, and HENRY W. SHUMAN, Assessor, Fifth District, Indiana, in place of Gen. SOL. MEREDITH, whose name is withdrawn at his own request.

TAXES RECEIVED.

From the official records, it appears that the following is the amount of taxes paid by National Banks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, viz.: United States Taxes on Circulation and Deposits, $5,145,401; on dividends, surplus, &c., $2,924,537; total, $8,069,938; State taxes for State, county and municipal purposes, $7,849,451. Total taxes, $15,919,389.

John H. Surratt Delivered to the Civil Authorities—Maritime Prizes—Violations of the Civil Rights Bill—The Freedmen in Florida—The Fishery Question—Mail Service to China—Bills Approved by the President.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

A bench warrant was to-day issued from the Criminal Court by Judge FISHER, and is as follows:

District of Columbia—To wit: The United States of America to the Marshal of the District of Columbia greeting:

We command you that you take JOHN H. SURRATT, late of Washington County, if he shall be found within the County of Washington in your said district, and him safely keep so that you have his body before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, at the City of Washington, immediately to answer unto the United States, of, and concerning a certain felony by him committed as it is presented.

Hereof fail not at your peril, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness—Hon. Geo. P. FISHER, Judge of our said Court, at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Issued the 19th day of February, 1867.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

On the back of which is the following indorsement:

No. 4,731.
United States vs. JOHN H. SURRATT.
Bench Warrant.
Murder.

This afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and soon after notice by the Navy Department of its readiness to deliver SURRATT to the civil authorities, Marshal GOODING proceeded to the Navy-yard with the above warrant, and having exhibited it to Admiral RADFORD, the latter, with a guard of marines, repaired to the *Swatara*, and soon returned, bringing with them the prisoner, whom he delivered to the Marshal.

SURRATT was dressed in Zouave uniform, such as he wore when he was captured in Alexandria, Egypt, and hand cuffed. Having been placed in a hack with an armed guard, he was driven to the jail, which he reached at 5 P. M., and was placed in the custody of the Warden, who has lately fitted up three iron-clad cells, one on each floor, which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. He was placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance of escape, and therefore there need be no doubt about his safe keeping. No one will be allowed to see him except his counsel and the officers of the prison. The prisoner positively denies that he is JOHN H. SURRATT.

MARITIME PRIZES.

The following note has been addressed by Mr. SEWARD to Gen. SALGAR, the Minister of the United States of Colombia:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

SIR: The attention of this Government has been drawn to a decree upon the adjudication of maritime prizes made by the President of the United States of Colombia, at Bogota, on the 17th of November, 1866, which decree is understood to have been officially promulgated at that capital. By the aforementioned decree it is declared, first, that the citizens of the allied Republics of the Pacific, in the war with Spain, may carry their maritime prizes into any part of the Republic of Colombia, but their adjudication shall belong to the Supreme Federal Court, conformably to the National Constitution and law, it being understood that the sentence pronouncing the prizes shall be proof of the acquiescence of the Sovereign of the captor that they shall be adjudged by the said tribunal. It is declared by said decree, secondly, that the cruisers of Spain, in the war mentioned, may carry their prizes into the ports of the Republic of Colombia, and that their adjudication shall belong to the Supreme Federal Court, it being understood that the fact of bringing the prizes in shall be proof of the acquiescence of Spain that they may be adjudged by said tribunal. It is declared in said decree, thirdly, that the highest political authority of the port in which any such prize may arrive, shall require the captor or his representative to deposit the vessel or property captured, and shall proceed immediately to examine the officers and mariners; which proceeding, proofs taken, and original documents of the captured vessel shall be, as soon as practicable, reported to the Supreme Federal Court, that it may take jurisdiction of the case.

It is declared by said decree, fourthly, that the captured vessels that may be declared good prize by said Court may be sold in the ports of said Republic of Colombia.

It is the opinion of this Government that the decree of the President of Colombia in all its parts thus recited absolutely contravenes the law of nations, which devolves upon the Sovereign of the captor exclusive jurisdiction over prizes and the responsibility to parties concerned for the just and lawful exercise of that jurisdiction.

The President is of opinion further that the exclusive jurisdiction cannot be either directly or indirectly delegated or conveyed to any foreign power, whether an ally or neutral, and that no such ally or neutral can in any way acquire jurisdiction over prizes made by a belligerent in any such manner as is specified or indicated in said decree. The Government of the United States is obliged to suppose it possible that vessels, papers or other property of citizens of the United States may, by means of capture or otherwise, be found in the ports of the Republic of Colombia and be subjected to proceedings of some sort, judicial or otherwise, under the said decree. The President therefore deems it his duty to announce to all the belligerent parties concerned, as well as to the United States of Colombia, that it is held by this Government that the decree in the respects recited is entirely null and void as against the United States, and that it may be expected that the said decree and all proceedings under it will be regarded by this Government, including its several executive and judicial authorities, as having no effect upon citizens of the United States, or upon vessels, papers, or other property belonging to them.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

VIOLATIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message in answer to a resolution requesting him to inform that body if any violations of the Civil Rights Bill have come to his knowledge, and, if so, what steps, if any, have been taken by him to enforce the law and punish the offenders. The President says:

Not being cognizant of any cases which come within the province of the resolution, it order that the inquiry might have the fullest range, I referred it to the heads of the several Executive departments, whose reports are herewith communicated for the information of the Senate. With the exception of the cases mentioned in the reports of the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, no violations, real or supposed, of the act to which the resolution refers, have at any time come to the knowledge of the Executive. The steps taken in those cases to enforce the law appear in those reports. The Secretary of War, under date of the 15th inst., submitted a series of reports from the General commanding the armies of the United States and other military officers, as to supposed violations of the act alluded to in the resolution, with the request that they should be referred to the Attorney-General for his investigation and report to the end that the cases might be brought in the prisons shall be proof of the acquiescence of the Sovereign of the captor that they shall be adjudged by the said tribunal. It is declared by said decree, secondly, that the cruisers of Spain, in the war mentioned, may carry their prizes into the ports of the Republic of Colombia, and that their adjudication shall belong to the Supreme Federal Court, it being understood that the fact of bringing the prizes in shall be proof of the acquiescence of Spain that they may be adjudged by said tribunal. It is declared in said decree, thirdly, that the highest political authority of the port in which any such prize may arrive, shall require the captor or his representative to deposit the vessel or property captured, and shall proceed immediately to examine the officers and mariners; which proceeding, proofs taken, and original documents of the captured vessel shall be, as soon as practicable, reported to the Supreme Federal Court, that it may take jurisdiction of the case.

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The Secretary of the Treasury says he has not been made cognizant of any such violations. The Attorney-General says no report has within his knowledge been made to the President from that office in relation to any violations of the act, nor is he advised that any such report of any such violations. A case had been referred to him by the Secretary of War which may involve a violation of the provisions of the act which forbids a discrimination against people of color under the penal laws of the States. It is the case of WILLIAM FINCHER, a person of color in the State of Georgia. It appears that the Attorney-General wrote a letter to the United States Attorney for Georgia, instructing him to inquire into and immediately report the substantial circumstances of this case. The law and practice of Georgia in full touching the matter, and a full abstract of the record of the prosecution throughout, stating particularly whether, and, if so, when and how the case has been adjudicated by the highest appellate Court of the State having jurisdiction of the matter. You will understand. He adds that, unless your report shall show that it is entirely impracticable, the object of the President is to have the matter brought forward for adjudication by the Circuit Court of the United States. No report has yet been received from the attorney, owing to the absence of material witnesses. The Attorney-General says he is not advised of any other case which requires Executive action under those sections which have been enumerated, or under any other section of the Civil Rights Bill. The Secretary of War, under date of the 15th ins., reports, first, in relation to what steps have been taken by that Department to enforce the Civil Rights Bill. So far as the execution devolved upon the military authorities, it was promulgated in military orders. The enforcement of said act is also one of the general regulations of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. No instance, he says, has been reported to the Department of any neglect or refusal by military officers or employes of the Department to enforce, to the extent of their legal authority, the provisions of the act within their respective commands and stations, and he has no knowledge of any such neglect or refusal having been reported to the President. Second—The following cases of alleged violation of the act here officially reported to the President, to wit, first, the case of Dr. WATSON for the murder of a negro in the Department of Virginia, who after his discharge by a civil tribunal was put on trial before a military commission which was dissolved on the ground of the want of jurisdiction under the decision of the Supreme Court; second, the case of WILLIAM FINCHER, a person of color, sentenced to chain and gang in Georgia as a vagabond, which was referred to the Attorney-General, and is now under his direction and charge; third, the case of PERKINS in the State of Texas, where protection to a colored man from alleged illegal acts under color of civil authority, was afforded by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and his action approved by the War Department. No other reports of the violation of the act have been made to the President by the Secretary, and the letter concludes as follows. "Reports by military commanders of crimes and offences committed against freedmen and others, in their respective commands, have been made to this Department and referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion on the appropriate remedy. Whether they or any of them constitute violations of the Civil Rights Bill, I am unable to state."

The Secretary of War incloses a private copy of Order No. 44, dated July 6, 1866, addressed to Department, District and Post commanders in the States lately in rebellion, directing them to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring to trial, such parties, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required. The above order was issued by command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. There is no subsequent order to show that it has been revoked.

THE FREEDMEN IN FLORIDA.

Col. SPRAGUE, Seventh United States Infantry, and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Florida, has submitted a report to Commissioner HOWARD for the month of January, in which he gives a general idea of freedmen's affairs throughout that district for the last year, and states that its expiration has brought with it many results satisfactory to the freedmen of Florida. He says:

"One of the strongest evidences of the freedman's appreciation of his position, irrespective of labor, is the manner in which the celebration of emancipation on the first of January was conducted. In the principal towns throughout the State they assembled in large bodies. Processions paraded the streets bearing the United States banner. Meetings were held and addressed by the agents of the Bureau, and the day ended in dances and suppers. All things were conducted with decorum, and the use of intoxicating drinks was restricted. At night they returned quietly to their homes upon the neighboring plantations. The considerations of the white men for these displays was a convincing proof to the observer that the citizens of this State are beginning to realize that freedmen, properly controlled by judicious laws and kind treatment, are to restore the State to its former prosperity. Freedmen are still arriving from South Carolina, and Georgia, seeking labor, and many are entering land under the homestead bill."

Col. SPRAGUE concludes his report by saying:

"The condition of this State is generally quiet and prosperous. It has been my endeavor to keep all questions relating to the freedmen out of the Courts of law, and have resorted to arbitration with success. When freedmen have been arrested under municipal laws, they have been punished severely by fines and imprisonment. Time and prosperity will, however, regulate these evils, and as communities, families and individuals feel the necessity of the colored man, prejudices will subside, old associations will be renewed, kindly relations must prevail without the feelings of servitude, and mutual responsibilities will insure justice in the Courts of law, and legislators will see the necessity of enacting judicious laws to insure the prosperity of the State."

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The Secretary of State to-night transmitted to the Senate the report of E. H. DERBY, who was specially charged with the investigation, in accordance with a resolution of last July, of the practicability of establishing equal reciprocal relations between the United States and the British Provinces, and also of the question of the fisheries. The report embraces a history of the fisheries, a statement of the rights of the United States in them, the decision of the British Empire sustaining our right to the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur, a description of the climate and resources of the country between Canada and the Pacific Ocean, the statistics of the Provinces, comparison of the cost of ship-building in Canada and in this country, the effects of the exclusion of lustre-wool upon our manufacturers of worsteds, statement of the commerce of St. John, in New-Brunswick, and other matters connected with the relations of the two countries. He deems the fisheries of great value to this country, providing immense edible supplies, and serving as schools to rear and educate a body of hardy seamen. He states, as a striking fact, that Canada gives a bounty of four dollars per ton at the very moment that we discontinue the one we have paid since the commencement of the century, although the fishermen are exempted from duties, and have the fisheries at their gates. He reports that the ship-yards of the provinces annually furnish two hundred thousand tons of shipping, and have supplied nearly one-fourth of the ships that float under the British flag. He suggests that transfers of American ships to British flags have been punished sufficiently, and should no longer be excluded from our registry. He does not recommend, however, the admission of vessels to our registry and coasting trade. It is shown that the stumpage duty formerly paid in New-Brunswick, for every tree felled, is replaced by an export duty of 20 cents per ton on pine timber, and 20 cents per thousand on pine planks, by which a tax is levied on American timber entitled to the free navigation of the St. Johns River. This duty yielded $61,903 in 1865. It is asked, "is not this an invasion of the Ashburton treaty?" The merchants of the Provinces, he states, find the great market for their productions not in Great Britain but in the United States.

Mr. DERBY intimates his belief that the Provinces are ready to negotiate a new treaty on equitable terms. He proposes as a basis for an arrangement three schedules covering the chief productions of each country, viz., a provincial free list, a United States free list, and a dutiable list covering farm animals, barley, peas, beans, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, fish, minerals, lumber, candles, bricks, glue, glassware, leather, machinery and starch.

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

The President has also approved the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which contains the following clause:

"For mail steamship service between San Francisco, Cal., Japan and China, $500,000; provided that so much of the act of Congress approved Feb. 7, 1865, authorizing said service, as requires said steamships to touch at the Sandwich Islands be and the same is hereby repealed, upon express condition, however, that the contractors for said steamship service shall enter into a contract to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General agreeing to establish, within five months from the passage of this act, in lieu of said service released, a branch line of steamship service conveying the United States mails between the port in Japan, used by the main line of steamships, and the port of Shanghae in China, making continuous regular trips connecting with the main line both on the outward and homeward voyages under the direction of the Postmaster-General, which service shall be performed by first-class American sea-going steamships, and without additional charge to the United States. For overland mail transportation between Missouri and Folsom, California, and for marine mail transportation between New-York and California, $900,000.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing Navy-yard at Philadelphia.

PRIZE MONEY.

The President has also approved the bill authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the army who performed duty under Admiral FARRAGUT while the fleet was engaged in action in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

The President has also approved of the supplementary act to prevent smuggling, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to make such regulations as shall enable vessels engaged in the coasting trade between ports and places upon Lake Michigan exclusively, and laden with American productions and free merchandise only, to unload their cargoes without previously obtaining a permit to unload.

ENCROACHMENTS ON NEW-YORK HARBOR.

A misprint or verbal error in the New-York papers of this morning renders it necessary to repeat what Gen. HUMPHREYS says in an official report, namely: "Serious encroachments are now in progress from the New-Jersey shore, consisting mostly of wharves, wagon-roads and extensions of the shore by driving piles and filling between them, constructions carried on by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. He deems these operations injurious to the New-York Harbor." The word telegraphed was "deems," not "denies," as printed.

EXPORT DUTIES.

A decree of the Government of Venezuela establishes the following rates of export duties in all the ports of the Republic for the future, the former duties being abolished, Venezuelan currency:

Cotton per quintal, $1 33; starch do., 80 cents; cocoa do., $2 50; coffee do., $1; cerbadilla do., $1; dividive do., 15 cents; Indian corn do., 8 cents; quince bark do., $2; tackamacca do., $3; tobacco leaf do., $2; caracca do., $3. Medicinal substances not specified: Sarsaparilla per quintal, $6; indigo per pound, 6 cents; oil of sassafras do., 6 cents; Vanilla beans do., 80 cents; Sarsaria do., 10 cents; cocoanut oil per 30 bottles, $2 50; horns per 100, 25 cents; donkeys, each $4; horses and mares, each $15; mules, each $10; bulls and oxen, each $2 50; deer skins, each 15 cents; tiger skins, each $1 50; skins of animals not specified, 5 cents each; linarum-vitae, per ton of 2,000 pounds, $1; fustic do., 70 cents; logwood do., $1; sole leather, per side, 60 cents; straw hats, per dozen, 75 cents; balsam copaiba, per pound, 6 cents; lumber for building, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; all articles not specified, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court, to-day, the following case was proceeded with: No. 140—The Lessee of CROXAL, Plaintiff in error, vs. SHERWOOD, (Realty.) Argument continued. The Court announced to the Bar that the Court will sit as usual this week, but will hear arguments only on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. No. 141 will be the next cause called.

ABSENT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

The following named members of the House were absent or not voting on the question of concurring in the Senate amendment to the Military Bill: Messrs: Conklin, Culver, Dixon, Eckley, Garfield, Glossbreuner, Hale, Holmes, Hubbard, (Iowa,) Jenckes, Jones, Marston, McClurg, Morrill, Noell, Randall, (Ky.,) Strouse, Washburn (Ill.,) Washburn (Ind.,) Winfield.—Total 20.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibit that 21,234 acres of public lands were disposed of, during the month of January last, at the local office at Traverse City, Mich.

The greater portion of the land was located with Agricultural College scrip, and the remainder was taken under the Homestead Act for actual settlement and cultivation, or sold for cash and located with military warrants.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Yesterday LEONARD HUICK, Esq., late President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, who has been confined in the county jail on a charge of embezzling the funds of the bank, was released on giving bail in the sum of $35,000.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Chief-Engineer B. E. CHASSAING has resigned. Acting-Ensign HENRY TAYLOR has been detached from the *Vermont* and granted leave of absence. Acting-Assistant-Surgeon M. C. DRENNAN has been ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia. The appointment of the Acting-Assistant Engineer of the *Gettysburgh* has been revoked.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Second Lieut. L. M. HUGHES, Thirty-sixth Infantry, has been granted ten days' leave of absence. Capt. WM. THOMPSON, Seventh Cavalry, has permission to delay joining his regiment until the 1st of April.

The following circular, by command of Gen. GRANT, has been issued:

"Hereafter none but unmarried men, who are not less than five feet five inches in height, will be enlisted into the Army of the United States for any arm of the service. This regulation will not apply to men enlisting in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or to men enlisting as musicians."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The recent decision of the Court of Claims in relation to officer's pay has excited so much interest, and so many inquiries are being made as to the decision and its scope that we give below a copy of it.

The decision affects about 30,000 officers and their heirs, including all grades. The amount due a Major-General is about $500, a Brigadier-General $150, a Colonel and all field officers $100, captains and lieutenants $50. Upon a careful estimate it is thought the total claims will amount to about $2,000,000 if all are presented.

The matter was fully argued by CHIPMAN, HOEMER & Co., for the claimants, and Solicitor WEED for the Government, and a judgment rendered without a dissenting opinion.

When the question first arose Gen. HALLECK, Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department; Ajut.-Gen. TOWNSEN and the Secretary of War decided in favor of the allowance, but payments were not made in accordance with their decisions because of an adverse opinion of the Second Comptroller.

COURT OF CLAIMS, DECEMBER TERM.—1855.

Charles D. Gilmore vs. The United States.—LORING J.—The petitioner claims, that as a Colonel in the army, he was entitled to the pay, rations and clothing of two servants, or money therefor, that is, $32 per month from the 1st day of May, 1864, to the 3d day of March, 1865; that he was paid only at the rate of $22 per month as the pay of his said servants, and that there remains due him the sum of $101, for which this suit is brought.

The rate of a servant's pay was fixed in 1812 at the pay of a private soldier, and from that day to this such rate has remained unchanged; but the amount of a servant's pay during that time has varied continually, because the amount of a private soldier's pay has varied with each successive act relating to the subject. By the act of July 6, 1812, it was $5 per month; by the act of December, 1815, it was $8 per month, by the act of 1838, it was $7 per month; by the act of 1854, it was $11 per month; and by the act of Aug. 16, 1861, it was $13 per month; and under this last mentioned act, officers who elected to commute the pay, rations and subsistence of a servant for money, were entitled to and received $18 per month for each servant until the act of July 17, 1862, which is the ground of defence in this case.

The first section of the act of August 6, 1861, is as follows: "That the pay of the privates in the regular army, and volunteers in the service of the United States, shall be $13 per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, until otherwise fixed by law."

The fourth section of the act of July 17, 1862, is as follows: "That the first section of the act approved August 6, 1861, &c., shall not be so construed after the passage of this act as to increase the emoluments of the commissioned officers of the army."

Now, the fourth section of the act of 1862 repeals nothing and construes nothing. It repeals nothing, because its operation is by its terms confined to the first section of the act of 1861, and that leaves all preceding acts untouched. It construes nothing, for it leaves the first section of the act of 1861 to operate according to its terms on the only subject to which it relates, the pay of private soldiers, which it makes $13 per month; and the effect of the fourth section of the act of 1862 is to bar the use of the first section of the act of 1861 as a measure of computing the pay of officers' servants. But when the first section of the act of 1861 was repealed, the bar necessarily ceased because there was nothing left for it to act upon, nor by its express terms was it to extend to the first section of the act of 1861, and could not be applied to the act of 1864, which made the pay of private soldiers $16 per month.

From that time, as before, the rate of servants' pay was, under the early acts just referred to, that of a private soldier; and as by the act of 1864, the amount of a private soldier's pay was sixteen dollars per month, that was also the amount which an officer was entitled to draw in money for each of his servants.

If this result of the acts cited were doubtful, we think it would be clearly established by the act of March 3, 1865, which enacts: "That the measure of allowance for pay of an officer's servant, is the pay of a private soldier as fixed by law at the time." This, necessarily, means at the time the allowance is to be made, and it is, we think, a declaratory statute construing the acts relating to the subject, and fixing imperatively for judicial action, their results as above stated.

The Decision of the Court is, that the demurrer be overruled, and judgment entered for the petitioner for the sum of $101.

CHIPMAN & HOEMER, for Claimant; T. J. WEED, Assistant Solicitor for the Government.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Petitions and memorials were introduced and referred. Among others, one by Mr. SUMNER, asking that colored regiments in the regular army be officered by colored men, which was referred to the Military Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER also presented the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists in favor of the Louisiana bill, and against the Sherman bill of the Senate. It was ordered to lie upon the table.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

At 12:15 the Clerk of the House announced the agreement of the House to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the tenure of office. It now goes to the President.

OUR MINISTER AT PORTUGAL.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate if there had been any correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister resident at Portugal, with reference to his salary or compensation; also to inform the Senate if such Minister has received any compensation for his services since the act of last Summer denying him such compensation, and if so out of what fund he has been paid. The resolution was agreed to.

CALIFORNIA LAND.

Mr. CONNESS moved to take up the bill to quiet titles to lands in the town of Santa Clara, California.

Mr. SUMNER said he should object if it would take any time. There was a bill of great political urgency pending in the Senate, known as the Louisiana bill, which it was important to pass.

Mr. CONNESS hoped Mr. SUMNER would not shake the gory heads of the Louisiana bill at everything that came up. His bill would not take much time. The bill named by Mr. CONNESS was then taken up and passed.

BANK DUTIES.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That in all cases where a National Bank has paid or may pay in excess of what may be or has been found due from such bank on account of the duty required to be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, the bank so having paid or paying such excess of duty may state an account therefor, which, on being certified by the Treasurer of the United States and found correct by the first Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be refunded in the ordinary manner by warrant on the Treasury.

SAFETY ON BOARD STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. MORGAN called up the bill amendatory to the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and passed. The bill provides that the section of the act referred to be so amended that vessels navigating the waters of the United States subject to a foreign Power, and engaged in foreign, and not owned by a citizen of the United States, shall be subject to regulations consistent therewith, established for the government of steam vessels in passing as provided in the 29th section of an act relating to steam vessels, approved Aug. 30, 1852; and every seagoing steamer subject to the Navigation Laws of the United States and to the regulations a

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters—Over Insurance—Incendiarism—Petroleum.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held at No. 158 Broadway yesterday.

The following named gentlemen were present: G. H. Curtis, Boston; Walter Paine, Providence; Mark Howard, Hartford; D. R. Satterlee, New-Haven; E. Freeman, Springfield; D. A. Heald, Wm. Conner, Jr., E. W. Crowell, A. J. Smith, F. W. Ballard, New-York; G. A. Van Allen, Albany; Chas. Platt, Philadelphia; N. P. Campbell, Baltimore.

Mr. Heald presided and F. W. Ballard acted as Secretary.

The Chairman said the organization now comprises about 250 companies. The object of the present meeting was to prepare business for the General Convention which meets to-day, (Wednesday.)

Mr. Crowell, Chairman of the Committee on Local Boards, Rates and Commissions read a long report stating what had been done and concluding as follows:

* * Of the matters referred to this Committee, by your Committee at its last meeting, it would report, 1st. That it has urged upon companies represented in the National Board to instruct their general, special and local agents to use their influence to have local boards formed in all places where no such organization exists. Companies have promptly seconded our requests wherever it has been in their power so to do, and it has to acknowledge the aid it has received from companies in this direction. 2d. In regard to securing municipal action as to the storage of petroleum and its products. Circulars have been sent to all the local boards, and in many places, where no boards existed, upon this subject, favorable responses have been received in regard to the matter. 3d. The subject of local taxes and licences, also referred to them, has been attended to in the same manner. 4th. In regard to the formation of a local board in Chicago, the Committee would report that the local board in that place, which, at your last meeting only embraced forty-eight companies out of seventy-five doing business there, now comprises all of said companies in one harmonious working body, the beneficial effects of which has been demonstrated by the advance of rates in that City, on an average of about one hundred and fifty per cent. The effect of this Chicago movement is not alone valuable to the Underwriters represented at that place, but to the Underwriters represented in all other localities on the West, that are subsidiary to and connected with this Western metropolitan city in business matters.

At the first meeting of your Committee, held in Hartford, on the 9th of August, 1866, this Committee was instructed "to recommend a schedule of minimum rates to be used at points where local boards do not exist." Such a schedule has been prepared, and is now submitted.

As larger cities possess a greater power of good by the maintenance of proper rates than small places, because they affect not only themselves but the smaller places that they influence through their business relations, it is highly important that such cities should have compact Boards of Underwriters organized, or it is only through the influence of such that they can effectually cooperate with the national organization.

Our Committee hope that some steps will be taken by your Committee of the National Board in regard to these places.

Appended to the report was a scale of rates of insurance for different classes of houses and property, which called forth a general discussion, but the report was finally adopted.

The subject of the danger arising from petroleum was discussed, but no action was taken thereon.

OVER INSURANCE.

A report from the Committee on Form of Policy was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Howard. The report reads as follows:

"The contract of insurance against loss by fire was designed to assure the owner only of the subject insured, but intended to leave in the hands of its owner a sufficient portion of it to guarantee his vigilant interest in the preservation of his property. For without such an interest the insured would be tempted to neglect the safety of his property, if not to destroy it, that he might realize the amount for which it is insured. Hence the stipulation in all policies that the insured shall secure the consent of the insurer before obtaining additional insurance, that the amount might be kept within proper limits. And an insurance equal to three-fourths of the actual value of the property was the furthest limit that prudent underwriters would permit, until within a recent period.

But for the convenience of large dealers in merchandise, in the leading cities, whose stocks were variable in value, the required consent for additional insurance was waived then in force. And the consequent competition has since extended the privilege of uninstructed insurance to all classes—sweeping away, entirely, a most important barrier to fraud. And in the opinion of the Committee, the subversion of the insurer of his rights is the main cause of the rapid increase of the destructive fires now consuming, not only the incomes of the insurance companies of the country, but the capital—the loss of the last three years having doubled each year. In like ratio, it is feared, are the public morals suffering from the temptations offered by over-insurance. And if the companies should not be speedily moved to necessary action for the preservation of their capital, legislative intervention must arrest this great destruction of property, and thus a alarming injury to public morals.

An evil of such magnitude requires a radical remedy, and nothing short of such a measure as will identify the interest of the insured with that of the insurer will prove effective, the form of policy should be as its own insure to such an extent as will secure his active interest in the safety of his property. None will question the soundness of this principle, and its enforcement will only be a practical return to one of the fundamental ideas of the insurance contract. All future policies should stipulate that three-fourths only of any loss shall be borne by the Company, and that the other fourth shall be borne by the insured. It is believed that such a provision, if generally adopted by the underwriters of the country, will remedy existing evils from over-insurance, and do more than anything else to reduce the insurance capital of the country. Its wisdom must commend it to the judgment of the sound business interests of the country, especially as it will preserve that security upon which those interests depend. It will also keep rates of insurances down to a point that will not be oppressive. And if it shall operate to throw upon responsible parties this will diminish the hazards of our business, and by checking a speculative spirit promote the common welfare.

The Committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee do earnestly recommend to the National Board the adoption of the "three-fourths" rule, that confidence and harmony may be restored between the insurer and insured, so that the latter will have a substantial interest in the safety of insured property.

MARK HOWARD,
ANDREW J. SMITH.

Mr. Howard said there could be no doubt that over insurance was a direct invitation to property holders to burn their premises. The way to stop incendiarism was to go back to the old plan of not insuring property to its full value. An increase of rates will not stop fires. There is no insurance there are few fires.

Mr. Satterlee said that overinsuring property was a growing evil. If the three-quarter rate was adopted the loss by fires would decrease one-half.

Mr. Ballard said the Hamburg underwriters had adopted the plan of paying only three-quarters of the loss on property where fires originate.

After some further discussion the report was referred to the Convention which meets this morning.

THE ILLICIT WHISKY BUSINESS.

Arrest of United States Deputy Collector Tappan—He is Held in $20,000 Bail for Examination—The Case of Thomas Rodgers Before Commissioner Newton.

Deputy Collector Francis W. Tappan, of the Third District, (Brooklyn,) was arraigned before Commissioner Jones yesterday, on the charge of defrauding the Government, by authorizing the branding of barrels of liquor as having paid the regular tax, whereas, as alleged, no tax had been paid. The following is the affidavit made by the complainant:

T. Burrowes Tilton being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on divers days and times in the months of October and November, 1866, and particularly on the 3d day of October, and on other days between the 1st of September, Francis W. Tappan, Deputy Collector of the Third District, New-York, directed deponent, who was then a General Inspector of Distilled Spirits in and for said district, to brand divers barrels casks and packages of spirits for one Thomas T. Levan, as manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, when he said the Tappan well knew that said spirits had been manufactured subsequent to Sept. 1, 1866, and that the duty thereon had not been paid, and well knew that the said spirits had become forfeited to the United States, and that deponent, in pursuance of such instruction, did so brand a large number of barrels, casks and packages of spirits, whereby the tax on said spirits was lost to the United States.

T. BURROWES TILTON.

Sworn to, this 19th day of February, 1866.

SAMUEL JONES, U. S. Commissioner.

The accused was held in $20,000 bail to await examination.

Thomas Rodgers was brought before Commissioner Newton in Brooklyn yesterday morning, on the charge of distilling whisky unlawfully, at No. 3 Navy-street, Brooklyn. Inspector W. H. Barrows, of the Third District, claims to have discovered the distillery of defendant on the night of the 11th inst., when he was led to it by noticing a cart laden with liquor driving away from the premises. The testimony of witness went to show that Rodgers examined the barrels on the cart, and desired to speak to him, (witness;) that the distillery was held in his name, which was registered as that of a licensed distillery. The barrels were branded with the quantity and proof of the liquor, the name of James Nugent, Inspector, of James Holland, distiller, dated Feb. 9, 1867, and marked, "United States bonded warehouse, tax paid." The brand was false, as he knew by examination of books in the Collector's office.

On his cross-examination witness stated that the gate opened into a passage which led to an open space in the rear of a tenement-house. He did not see Mr. Rodgers on the premises, but in the street; he would not swear positively to identity, but he was satisfied that prisoner was the man.

Wm. S. Andrews a Deputy Collector of the Third District, testified that Rodgers had a license for distilling at No. 3 Navy-street; therewas no other licensed distillery in that block; witness made this seizure; did not examine the adjoining tenement-house; it was on the 11th February; afterward received information from Mr. Barrows that there were parties engaged in putting up an illicit still in the tenement-house.

A. Spear testified, that in company with Mr. Barrows he examined the tenement-house and found the earth in an old cellar torn up, and a piece of an old worm in a closet; also, a barrel of molasses, and a cast-iron pipe running from the hydrant; it was stopped with a plug, rusted in so fast that witness could not pull it out.

J. A. Eno, an Inspector of the Third District, testified to the effect that on the morning of the 11th inst. he accompanied Andrews and Barrows to the distillery, of which he was Inspector. Witness branded all he inspected "J. A. Eno, Inspector;" was usually there about five o'clock P. M.; never saw Rodgers there; did not think the five barrels on the cart could have been on the premises when he left, nor could witness say whether distilling was going on in the neighboring basement or not.

On his cross-examination witness stated that all the whisky made at night would have to run into the receiving-room, and it could not be stolen therefrom without breaking in; never saw any marks of burglary or any signs of running the distillery during the night.

After the examination of this witness, the case was adjourned until the 22d inst.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortality of New-York and Brooklyn for the Last Week—Heavy Consumption Record—Doings of Scarlatina.

The number of deaths recorded in the Bureau of Records and Statistics, for the week ending last Saturday, the 16th inst., was 414, the same number as that recorded last week, being an increase of 20 over the number reported in the corresponding week of last year.

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number of deaths in the various public institutions was 31, of which 2 were in St. Vincent's Hospital; 9 on Ward's Island; 1 in the City Lunatic Asylum; 4 in the Almshouse; 2 in the Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital; 1 in the Charity Hospital; 4 in St. Luke's Hospital, and 8 in Bellevue Hospital.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
Feb. 19, 1867.

In the week ending Feb. 16 there were 414 deaths in New-York, including the 31 in public institutions. There were 192 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of county institutions. The death-rate, estimated upon last census, was as 28.42 per 1,000 annually in New-York, exclusive of island institutions, and as 23.18 per 1,000 in Brooklyn.

The Zymotic diseases are charged with one-fifth of the deaths in the former, and with one-sixth in the latter city. The first year of infancy gave 102 deaths, or 24.64 per cent. of the total in New-York and 51 deaths, or 35.66 per cent. of the Brooklyn mortality; but in the mortality of the first five years of childhood Brooklyn is relatively less than New-York, the ratio being 47.58 per cent. of total in latter city, and but 46.85 in Brooklyn.

In New-York there was an increase in the mortality from the tuberculous and inflammatory diseases. The excess of mortality, though widely distributed, was most observable in the tenant-house district—that of the Fourth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards. The mean temperature was 36° Fahrenheit; the mean barometric pressure was 30.31; the humidity was excessive, being 72, estimating the point of total saturation at 100. The most noticeable facts in our hygienic observations are: First, that typhus fever appeared at several points in the City during the week; second, that there was an increase of diptheria and scarlatina; third, that there was an increase of infantile mortality in both cities, which must not be disregarded, for this is the most delicate sanitary indicator.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table sets forth the number who died from zymotic, or foul-air diseases in each Ward in the City. It is observable that the Second and Third Wards had no deaths, and that only eight deaths occurred in the Fifteenth Ward, those being from other than zymotic causes.

Wards	Total deaths	Total population (in Wards)	By Accident, &c.	Total from Zymotic Diseases	Other Zymotic Diseases	Cholera Infantum	Cholera	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Measles	Croup	Whooping Cough	Small-pox
1.	4	18,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	0	2,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	0	2,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	21	21,894	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	13	22,343	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	12	20,698	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	12	21,178	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	15	39,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	19	44,386	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	28	58,635	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	24	50,463	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	21	36,647	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	16	32,929	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	16	26,023	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	28	57,588	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	16	46,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	62	74,775	1	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	28	57,464	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	27	32,861	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	31	67,554	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	27	49,096	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	8	21,749	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	414	814,284	2	21	10	11	4	1	6	—	1	8	—	19	8

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following were the diseases which caused the deaths for the week:

Miasmatic diseases	79	Urinary system	11
Enthetic diseases	2	Integumentary system	1
Dietic diseases	2	Developmental (child'm)	8
Diathetic diseases	14	Developmental (women)	6
Tubercular diseases	97	Developmental (age)	9
Nervous system	71	Developmental (nutrition)	9
Circulatory system	11	Respiratory system	7
Digestive system	69	Accident, &c	3
	19	Suicide	
Total			414

The following is the Registrar-General's analytical table, showing the diseases which killed the greatest numbers in New-York and Brooklyn:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death is	New-York.		Brooklyn
Zymotic infections	—	83	28
Of which scarlatina	21	6	—
Of which diptheria	10	1	—
Constitutional diseases	—	111	35
Of which tubercular	97	23	24
Local diseases	—	182	74
Of which bronchitis	17	5	—
Of which pneumonia	37	—	16
Of which enteritis	7	1	15
Developmental Diseases	—	28	4
Of which in children	8	4	12
Of which in old age	3	—	2
Deaths by violence	—	19	3
Of which by—			
Accident and negligence	7	—	2
Suicide	3	—	1
Total mortality	414		143

AGES AND SEXES.

The following is a recapitulation of the ages and sexes of persons who died in New-York and Brooklyn in the week ending Feb. 16, 1867:

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Men	197	Men	80
Women	218	Women	39
Boys	125	Boys	50
Girls	79	Girls	23
Total	414	Total	143

The ages at which death carried away the 414 persons in New-York are given as follows: Under one year, 102; one to two years, 44; two to three years, 22; three to four years, 18; four to five years, 11; five to ten years, 12; ten to fifteen years, 7; fifteen to twenty years, 7; twenty years and under forty, 77; forty years and under sixty, 61; sixty years and under eighty, 40; eighty years and upward, 13.

NATIVITIES.

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
England	6	England	6
France	1	Germany	6
Germany	45	Holland	1
Holland	2	Ireland	20
Ireland	85	United States	109
Italy	1	West Indies	1
Scotland	5	Total	143
United States	268		
Total	414		

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The following meteorological observations are kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Days of the Week.	Day of the month.	Thermometer—Minimum.	Thermometer—Maximum.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Daily Mean of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	10	18	22	30.00	21	80	.11
Monday	11	16	36	30.73	26	84	.....
Tuesday	12	30	44	30.55	37	74	.....
Wednesday	13	40	38	30.45	39	84	.....
Thursday	14	48	61	30.15	54	93	.5
Friday	15	32	48	30.39	39	87	.....
Saturday	16	32	43	30.00	37	90	.1

Mean of barometer for the week, 30.31.
Mean of temperature for the week, 36.
Average of humidity for the week, saturation being 100, 72.
Total rainfall, .71.

Reception of the Remains of Professor Bache—Action of the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday issued the following notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1867.

The Mayor of New-York announces with sorrow the death of Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, at Newport, R. I., on the 17th inst.

The death of one so distinguished should not pass unnoticed. His long and intimate connection with the cause of science, his world-wide reputation, his spotless character and his ceaseless labor for more than twenty years as Superintendent of the great work the United States Coast Survey in which the City of New-York has so vast an interest, render it eminently proper that some tribute of respect should be paid here to his memory.

The Mayor, therefore, orders that on Wednesday, the 20th inst., the "Governor's Rooms" be opened for the reception of his remains on their passage through the City to Philadelphia for interment, and that the flags upon the City Hall and other public buildings be placed at half-mast during the day.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee, of the Chamber of Commerce, held Saturday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, His Honor Mayor Hoffman having officially announced the death of Alexander Dallas Bache and directed that the Governor's room at the City Hall be open to-morrow for the reception of his remains on their passage through the City, therefore

Resolved, That this Committee, sharing in the general sorrow for the loss of one so distinguished in science, and whose public services have been so useful to his country, and especially to this City, in the preservation of its harbor, respectfully request the members of the Chamber to meet at the City Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to join in the tribute or respect to his memory.

The Up Town Tragedy—The Inquest Postponed Until To-Day—The Mother and Son in a Critical Condition.

Coroner Gamble assumed control yesterday of the homicide case in the Twentieth Ward, an account of which appeared in yesterday's Times. He proceeded to the Thirty-fifth Street Station-house yesterday morning, intending to hold an inquest over the body of the deceased, and obtain the *ante mortem* statements of the mother and son. He found the body of Mr. Jacob Heinrich (formerly reported Henry) in the custody of the relatives, and Mrs. Heinrich in a very critical condition, unable to speak as any length; and the attending physician expressed but faint hopes of her recovery. Mr. Nicholas Heinrich is also considered in a dangerous condition, and it was thought best not to examine him at present.

A jury was empanelled and Drs. Shaw and Little made the necessary post-mortem examination preparatory to the inquest to be held to-day. Capt. Herbing was also requested to secure the attendance of such witnesses as could be procured, in order that the proceedings might not be impeded.

Our reporter had an interview yesterday with the prisoner, Wm. Snobel, who is confined in one of the cells in the Station-house. Through an interpreter he obtained some additional facts. Snobel is 42 years of age, a native of Ludwigslust, Mechlenberg Strelitz, and came to this country in July, 1865. He says he has known the Langheiser (or Langhause) family for some months, and alleges that the husband requested his assistance in the support of the family, as (Langheiser) was ill in body, ill-health and unable to work. Snobel paid the board and rent of the family for the past twelve weeks. About two months ago he induced the invalid husband to go to Ward's Island Hospital, when he moved the wife from the front room to the one in the rear, thus saving an expense of $8 per month, and visited the wife two or three times a week.

On Monday Langheiser left the Hospital, having lost the use of one of his arms by paralysis; but he made no serious objection to the presence of Snobel, though a disturbance was subsequently engendered by the interference of the man who occupied the front room. The husband then appealed to Mr. Heinrich as the landlord, when the latter ordered the prisoner off the premises. Snobel at first complied, but returned in the evening, when he was again ordered away by the landlord, and on refusing to comply, was attacked, as he alleges, by the son, Nicholas, whom he stabbed in self-defence. Snobel does not deny having stabbed the deceased and the wife, though he claims to have no remembrance of the fact. He also stated that he worked at Manhattanville, and usually earned $15 per week.

Mrs. Langheiser is 28 years of age, a native of Rhenish Bavaria, has been three years married and two years in this country. She has a child fifteen months old. Her maiden name was Margaretta Kepelbacker.

The murder caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and the house where it was committed was visited by hundreds of persons.

Union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches.

For many years the subject of a union of the Old and New School Presbyterian bodies in this country has been debated in General Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries, Sessions, and among the people in the churches. The distinctions of the two bodies being almost without a difference, the people of both communions have for a long time felt that it was their duty to come together in form, as they have long ago united in heart. There is nothing in the way of this union excepting the respect for technicalities growing out of the very forms of government which both bodies alike hold to be the best calculated to promote the cause of Christianity, as it is preached in their pulpits and taught in their schools. To the end that this very flimsy obstacle might be removed, prayer meetings were held in the various Presbyterian Churches of both schools in this City on Monday evening, and the large congregations which poured themselves out at these meetings, were certainly a very earnest indication of the popular sentiment and feeling of the whole Church on the subject. The meetings on Monday evening were held with special reference to the meeting of the Committees of Conference from both bodies, to be held in this City to-day. The following are the committees appointed by their respective General Assemblies last May:

New School—Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Chairman, (since dead,) Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Rev. James B. Shaw, D. D., Rev. Henry N. Hitchcock, D. D., Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., Hon. Joseph Allison, LL.D., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Mr. Truman P. Handy, Mr. Robert W. Steele.

Old School—Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., Rev. J. T. Backus, D. D., Rev. Peter Gunbert, D. D., Rev. J. G. Monifort, D. D., Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D., Messrs. James M. Ray, Robert McKnight, Samuel Galloway, H. K. Clarke, George P. Strong and Ormand Beatty.

These Committees will report the result of to-day's conference to the respective Assemblies next May, when whatever they agree to recommend will be ratified beyond a doubt. Such a course will make the Presbyterian Church in this country an exceedingly strong body. Outside of this is the Reformed Presbyterians, (two schools,) United Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians and the Reformed Dutch, no one of these differing so materially in anything so much as in name, if we except the old-time exclusiveness which is still permitted to prevail in the bodies, which grow no larger by reason of that particular exclusiveness.

The Charity Ball.

The following is a list of the managers of the "Charity Ball" for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to take place at the Academy of Music, on March 4—to which we alluded last week—of whom tickets can be procured at $5 each:

Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Lloyd Ab'ott, Barlow, Barrill, Belmont, G. L. Beekman, Wm. B. Bend, C. Blake, John D. Brady, James Brooks, F. Butterworth, William Blodgett, C. Berryman, Boiteau, Ashbel H. Barney, Cayine Chickering, Edward Clark, Edward Cooper, Edward Cooper, Cooper, Cortlar, Edward Cooper, Henry Delafield, R. O. Doremus, Dutilh, Lorenzo Draper, Dudley Field, Jr., P. S. Forbes, Fremont, Forsyth, E. Frith, Mrs. Geodridge, Walter S. Gurney, William A. Haden, G. G. Haven, Alex. Hamilton, R. S. Hone, Henry Hilton, F. E. Howe, G. G. Howland, E. S. Higgins, Jas. Harriman, Acrian Iselin, Edgar Irving, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, Geo. T. Lyman, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, Eugene A. Livingston, Lazarus, G. A. Lathrop, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, D. Colden Murray, McCormick, Chas. H. Marshall, Thomas Pugh, H. Palmer, H. Parish, J. Prne, Edwards, Pierrepont, S. Penniman, E. H. Pendleton, Pouvert, F. F. Randolph, A. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, Rockwell, W. Rhinelander, Bernard Rhinelander, Russell Stebbins, Gerard Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Stevenson, Sorchan, B. Schlesinger, H. W. Sneiton, G. T. Strong, John Lawrence Toole, Samuel B. Smythe, Edward Snelling, Barrit Shephard, E. W. Stoughton, Tighe, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, J. H. Thompson, R. Wield, Kearny P. Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, J. H. Wainwright, Montgnie Ward, Wm. Whitney, T. G. Walker, W. C. H. Waddell, Wm. W. Wells, Wm. G. Ward.

Misses L. Aspinwall, Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ansley, E. H. Anderson, William H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Barclay, Andrew Billinger, Wilkins Brooks, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, George H. Bend, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, W. Bayerdo, Louis Borg, S. Dexter Bronson, Wm. Burns, W. H. Bibby, William H. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Goldsboro Banyer, James Bleecker, Henry Clews, — Cadwallader, De Grange B. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, Gen. Crawford, Messrs. J. G. Coster, William B. Cooper, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., William Cutting, Henry Coster, R. D. Dibble, William Douglas, Robert L. D Camp, J. Geddes Day, C. A. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., Dr. G. T. Elliot, Jr., Messrs. C. F. Fargo, A. Mortimer Fowler, Geoffrey Gunther, Messrs. Shepherd Gandy, Frederick Gibert, Albert Gallatin, E. T. Gerry, J. W. Hammersley, Edwin Hoyt, George Hoffman, Wilson G. Hunt, A. S. Hewitt, Dr. J. J. Hull, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Messrs. O. E. Habicht, Richard Irvin, Jr., L. W. Jerome, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Messrs. W. J. Jones, Mayton Jaudon, C. H. Jacquelin, Dr. J. Jacobi, Messrs. C. Kingsland, Hon. C. P. Kirkland, Messrs. Emile Kingsland, Frank Livingston, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, A. Lenthlan, J. Bowers Lee, William Low, Jr., Montant, I. P. Monton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, Messrs. W. R. Morrell, James Murphy, John B. Murray, Dan. M. Mendelsohn, Messrs. W. D. Morgan, Wolton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, John Pyne, C. H. Redmond, William B. Rogers, Livingston Rogers, Jr., M. C. Roberts, Randolph Robinson, Col. Reed, Messrs. Walter Satterlee, Sherman, Seligman, John Schuyler, George R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, R. M. Stevens, Jr., E. H. Stoughton, Hon. Augustus Schell, Dr. Parker Swift, Messrs. P. Talboys, Henry A. Taller, Alexander Taylor, William R. Travers, Gen. Van Vliet, Messrs. Jules Verlaine, Sidney Webster, Buchanan Winthrop, Hon. John E. Ward, Mr. G. H. Ward.

American Manufactures for the Paris Exposition.

Among the specimens of domestic manufactures prepared expressly for the Paris Exposition, is a very fine case of silver ware from the establishment of Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway. There are some seventy-five pieces in all, comprising a full tea and coffee service, goblets, pitchers, saivers, &c. They are of elegant design and workmanship, the chasing being done by hand, and are altogether beautiful specimens of the silversmith's art. The pitchers are valued at $450 each, and a teakettle of solid silver is said to be worth about $800. The whole set is worth $12,000. The case also contains other specimens of silver ware, including a model of a monitor, making the value of the whole about $50,000.

At Messrs. Browne & Spaulding's store under the Metropolitan Hotel, are exhibited three cases of wax flowers and leaves, the work of Miss Bloodgood and Mr. Slosson. One case represents specimens of our wild flowers, another of our garden flowers, and the third, and perhaps the most beautiful, of Autumn leaves. Nature is so closely imitated both in form and color, that the eye is completely deceived, and it is only when it is found that the roses and violets are scentless that the deception becomes apparent. These are the only specimens of wax flowers that will be sent from this country to the Exposition.

Mr. Siegmund Beer, of East Broadway, has prepared a case of very fine stereoscopic photographs for the Exposition. They are principally interior views of manufactories, warerooms, &c., in this and other cities, and are excellent specimens of the perfection to which photography has been brought in this country.

The Alleged Homicide in Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Coroner Lynch commenced an inquest yesterday into the circumstances of the death of James Whalen, who died on Saturday last, as supposed, from injuries suffered by receiving a blow from a glass tumbler thrown by some one in the porter-house of Paul Skeehan, No 11 Hamilton-avenue, on the night of the 2d inst. The evidence, as far as taken, tend to show that Whalen, with a man named John Hall, called at Skeehan's place and on entering the door, Whalen was struck by a tumbler, which had been thrown by some one behind the bar. A second glass was thrown, and the man struck ran out of the house.

Nothing definite in regard to the matter was elicited, and the investigation was a "journeed until Thursday next.

Paul Skeehan, the proprietor of the place, is in custody on suspicion of having been the cause of the injury from which Whalen died.

A Juvenile Stabbing Affray—One of the Combatants Dangerously Wounded.

A paragraph appeared in yesterday's Times to the effect that at a late hour on Monday night, John Ashley and Patrick Kennedy had an altercation in rear of No. 75 Mulberry-street, when Kennedy stabbed his opponent in the left side, near the hip-bone, inflicting a serious wound. It appears that the combatants were mere boys, each being about 17 years of age. Young Ashley met Kennedy early in the evening, and accompanied him to No. 75 Mulberry-street, where they subsequently quarreled, and adjourned to the yard to settle the difficulty. Ashley proved too much for his opponent, when Kennedy drew a pen-knife and stabbed Ashley in the left side, as already stated. Kennedy then made good his escape, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Clancy, of the Sixth Precinct, who had already removed young Ashley to the New-York Hospital. Kennedy denied all knowledge of the crime, but afterward admitted having wounded Ashley, claiming to have done so in self-defence. He was yesterday arraigned before Alderman McBrien at the Tombs, and by him committed to await the result of the injuries.

As House Surgeon Lewis, of the New-York Hospital, considered the condition of the boy Ashley to be dangerous he notified Coroner Wildey, and an *ante mortem* examination will be held to-day.

The Great Eastern.

Sir James Anderson writes to a friend in this City that the *Great Eastern* would positively sail from Liverpool on the 20th of March. She had been placed on a gridiron, so that they could get under her, and her bottom was found to be sound and tight. He says:

"The condition of the great ship is in all respects superior to my best anticipations. She is a magnificent, great, strong fabric, and will go to sea stronger, better equipped, in better steaming order, and with more steaming power than she ever yet started with since she was launched. I venture to say that she will be recognized when she arrives in America, as the finest ocean palace that ever floated, with every convenience for two thousand passengers, without crowding or anything of discomfort. We are fitted with 2,700 berth places but are only furnishing 2,000 beds. I have taken away or left out every bed that would spoil the comfort of a cabin. She will, I think, this year prove whether a great principle is to be inaugurated at once or indefinitely postponed; whether great steamers connecting Europe and America are yet to become a feature as marked on the ocean, as your Fall River steamers are, of what America can will have when they can command it. Of one thing I feel convinced, that there is no other nation and no other port but your own, that can make her successful, and we shall soon see whether she will be so much preferred as to make her profitable and give to Americans, so fond of traveling, a great ferry boat in which sea-sickness must be the exception, and all other risks less than in any other ocean steamer."

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Patrick Riley, residing in Colgate-street, Jersey City, was passing through Chatham-square, on Sunday night, in a state of intoxication, he was accosted by Patrick Kelly and an unknown confederate, who invited the Jerseyman to take a drink with them at No. 1 Roosevelt-street. The offer was accepted, and after entering the premises designated, Kelly and his companion made an assault upon Riley, who was knocked down and severely beaten, after which his assailants robbed him of $14 and decamped. On Monday night Officers Hornbelt and Mullen, of the Fourth Precinct, succeeded in arresting Kelly, who was fully identified by Riley. When arraigned before the acting magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed for trial. He is a native of Canada, 25 years of age, and resides at No. 87 Parkstreet. His confederate will no doubt be arrested soon, as the Police have a clue to his identity. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

A THIEF AT A FIRE.

Officer Mulligan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested John Ward, a carver at the Girard House, corner of Chamber-street and Broadway, on Monday night, on a charge of having stolen three pieces of fringes and other goods, valued at $80, from the premises of Lewis Cohen, No. 429 Broadway, which were severely damaged by the fire at the Tontine Hotel. When the case is tried on the 25th inst. the prisoner will be represented by counsel, and no doubt will be discharged, as Ward's position, and he was accordingly held for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Simon Sternfels and Charles Bischoff, liquor merchants, of No. 343 Greenwich-street, on suspicion of having made an attempt at arson in setting fire to their premises on Monday evening. It will be remembered that the Times of yesterday stated that the flames derived their origin from some wood saturated with benzine, between some casks, and that, under another barrel, a pile of wood and benzine, which had evidently been prepared for the flames, was discovered. The floor of the basement was also saturated with benzine. These facts were duly sworn to by Capt. Petty, who had examined the premises, and the porter, Sigismund Weymann, also testified to the fact that he left the store at 5:30 o'clock on Monday evening, when he left Mr. Sternfels in charge, and he had not noticed any wood or benzine. On his evidence accused were remanded for further examination. The stock in the store is valued at $1,500, on which there is an insurance of $3,500 in the Baltic, and one of $2,000 in the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Companies. The porter was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FAST LIVING.

A young man of respectable appearance, answering to the name of Alexander H. Vosburgh, was yesterday arrested on complaint of his employer, Mr. Oliver S. Felt, publisher, at No. 455 Broomestreet, who charges him with embezzling the funds of the concern to the amount of about $500 during the past year. The accused, when arrested, admitted his guilt, and said that the money that he had abstracted from time to time was necessary to supply the demands of a fast life. He was held for trial in default of the required bail.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

On Monday night at a late hour a servant girl employed in the house No. 1 West

and yet he, feeling that the exigencies of the occasion demanded it, purchased, at considerable personal expense, muskets and other necessaries of frontier life, believing that his action would be sanctioned, and all expenses paid by Mr. Dole, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It seems that the alleged libelous matter has arisen out of transactions of this nature.

The defendants, in their answer, admit the copartnership, and also that they conducted business at Omaha City, Nebraska. It is also admitted that plaintiff was Indian Agent of the United States Government to the Pawnees. The other allegations of the complaint are denied. They set up, by way of defence, that the letters in question are privileged communications, and hence that damages cannot be recovered.

The action was tried nearly a year ago, before Mr. Justice Mason and a jury. The trial then occupied some four or five days, and the Jury, after a consultation lasting from 3 P. M. until 10 A. M. the next day, were discharged by the Court, they being unable to agree upon a verdict. Very full reports of the trial upon that occasion were given in the TIMES.

The plaintiff, Mr. De Puy, was the only witness examined yesterday. His examination will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cutler; for defence, Mr. Fullerton.

The Rights of Mortgagees vs. The Rights of Pawnbrokers—Sharp Practice of the Hodgsons.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

Ellen H. Kennedy vs. John B. Simpson and others.—This is an action brought by Mrs. Dr. Kennedy against the well-known pawnbrokers of Chatham-street, to recover $250, the value of certain articles of household furniture alleged to be in possession of defendants, on which plaintiff claims a prior right by virtue of a chattel mortgage. It appeared from the testimony that in May, 1864, Mrs. Rosina Sophia Hodgson, the wife of John Hodgson, who became notorious four or five years ago in connection with the Extradition Treaty between this country and England, and who afterward became acquainted with Eldridge-street Jail through a swindling lignum vitæ transaction with a down-town merchant, executed to the plaintiff a chattel mortgage covering household property to the value of $2,500 to secure the rent of a house in Second-avenue, at that time occupied by the Hodgsons and owned by the plaintiff. Subsequently, and at different times between the dates of March 8, 1865, and April 30, 1866, Mrs. Hodgson pawned at defendants' store various household articles, such as lace curtains, counterpanes, table-cloths, napkin-rings, &c., on which she obtained an advance of $148. During last Summer Mrs. Hodgson sailed for Europe, but before leaving called on Simpson & Co. and stated that she had lost all her pawn-tickets, and notified the defendants not to part with the goods to pretended holders of the same. In due time the tickets were presented by one person after another, all claiming to have purchased them of Mrs. Hodgson. To complicate the matter still further up came the plaintiff in this action and claimed the goods, as before stated, by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Being unable to distinguish between the rightful claimants, and withal having, as they thought, a pretty equitable claim of their own, defendants declined to deliver the goods to any of the parties and hence the present action. At the close of plaintiff's evidence, which consisted mainly of the testimony of Mrs. Kennedy herself, defendants' counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that plaintiff had utterly failed to establish the identity of the goods pawned to defendants with those mortgaged to the plaintiff.

In answer to this motion plaintiff's counsel urged the fact that they were unable to identify them because they were in the hands of defendants; that they had attempted to replevy the goods, but the defendants gave a bond and thus kept them in their possession, and inaccessible to plaintiff; that if defendants would produce the goods they would identify them with pleasure, &c., &c.

Defendants' counsel rejoined that they were compelled to retain possession of the goods, by reason of the legal notice served on them of the loss of the pawn tickets; but even if they were not, it was hard to force them to supply the plaintiff with the essential evidence to make out her case in an action where she was seeking to deprive them of property in which they had as good an equitable right as she. Besides, counsel argued, the evidence of identity, in case the goods were exhibited, would all have to come from the plaintiff, who was testifying in her own behalf, and where until recently she would not have been allowed to testify at all.

The Court at first was inclined to grant the motion for a nonsuit, but as defendants' counsel intimated he had other grounds for the motion not yet stated, and it being time to adjourn, Judge BARBOUR said he would postpone his decision till this morning.

S. W. Dickerson, for plaintiff; H. E. Farnsworth, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 19.

By Presiding Justice Leonard.

The People *ex. rel.* The Market Commissioners *vs.* The Common Council, &c.; no issue has been joined in an action; the costs are only $10 on the motion; the disbursements for serving the order to show cause cannot exceed the allowance to the Sheriff on serving process—$1 12—for each party; the other disbursements are correct. Simeon Hackes et al. *vs.* John Pondir; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Judge Jones.

George H. Bezer *vs.* August Stamfield et al.; motion granted. Moritz Van Bruck et al. *vs.* Frederick M. Peyser; motion granted. John Tracy et al. *vs.* Isaac Jacob et al.; motion granted. Wm. Deitz *vs.* Anthony O. Jones; proceedings dismissed. Frederick Pfaff *vs.* Michael Doody; sureties approved.

By Justice Monell.

Jacob A. Cram *vs.* Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; form of judgment settled; also amendment to findings. Jacob B. Davis *vs.* Robert G. Stevenson; judgment for plaintiff dissolving the injunction, and for an accounting. Robert G. Stevenson *vs.* Edward Turner et al.; judgment for plaintiff, with costs, that defendant Turner cancel and surrender lease; judgment dismissing complaint as to defendant Davis, with costs.

Ephriam Falk et al. *vs.* Philip Stern et al.; judgment for plaintiffs upon demurrer to complaint, with costs to abide the event; defendants may withdraw demurrer, and answer in twenty days.

Inquests, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Clerke.

Daniel D. T. Gordon *vs.* Norman L. Lotson; case dismissed with costs. Bird *vs.* Leveridge; judgment for plaintiff for $92 54. N. P. Baily *vs.* Thomas T. Ferris, Executor; verdict, by direction of the Court, for plaintiffs for $618 84. Allowance five per cent., twenty days time given to make a case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Justice Ingraham.

James O'Brien *vs.* Adolphus M. Cerf; tried by the Court. Defendant not opposing, judgment for plff. for $200. James G. Derrickson et al. *vs.* Chas. Busher et al.; tried by the Court. Defendant not opposing, judgment ordered for plffs. for $1,961 71. The Court gave an extra allowance of $75. Of the 100 jurors summoned for this branch of the Court, 18 appeared and answered to their names. Those not appearing who had been personally served were fined by the Court $25 each.

The Murder of Henry Schlosser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Henry Schlosser was a poor German journeyman shoemaker who worked in the employ of Christian Munich, in a basement at No. 46 Thompson-street, under the grocery store of Philip Etzel. On Saturday evening, the 29th of December last, he was busy mending shoes, when two men, one colored and the other white, went into the shop and raised a quarrel which resulted in the loss of Schlosser's life, he having been stabbed twice. The two men referred to were seen in the basement by a witness who stood on the sidewalk; the same witness also heard a noise, and noticed the colored man in close quarters with the deceased; he then saw the two men come out of the basement, and deceased following them until through exhaustion he fell on the sidewalk, saying to another witness, "I'm stabbed." The first witness heard the colored man say as he came out, "I'll let the d——d Dutchman know that he shan't rob me of my boots." Such was the story of the tragedy which resulted in the loss of Schlosser's life, as eloquently told to the Jury yesterday by Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney.

Timothy Moore testified that he resided at No. 36 Thompson-street; on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1866, he stood on the sidewalk in front of No. 46 Thompson-street, and heard cries from the basement; he looked in, and saw deceased standing in the corner of the room, and the prisoner, Charles B. Manuel, *alias* "Bummer Charley," a Fifth Ward colored desperado, standing close to him; he saw the prisoner make two thrusts at deceased as if stabbing him; deceased screamed loud and put his hand to the wound; saw no knife in the prisoner's hand, but supposed from his motions that he had one and was using it; saw the prisoner and his companion, Cook, come out of the basement; Cook came out first; as the prisoner passed out he said, "I'll let the d—d Dutchman know that he shan't rob me of my boots;" deceased followed prisoner closely up the steps; when he reached the sidewalk he said "look," and showed me his shirt, which was covered with blood, and he shouted "watch" twice.

Dorothy Munich testified that she resided at No. 45 Sullivan-street; that deceased was in the employ of her husband; that on the evening of the 29th of December she had occasion to go to the grocery-store over the shoe-shop; that as she came out she saw the colored man and the white man in the shop and that she hastened home to tell her husband that there were customers in the shop.

Christian Munich testified that deceased was in his employ; that upon receiving information from his wife that there were customers in the shop he hastened round; that when he reached the shop he found deceased lying on the sidewalk with two cuts on him and he was covered with blood, and that with the aid of Philip Etzel he carried deceased to a drug-store.

Philip Etzel testified that he was a grocer at No. 46 Thompson-street; that on the evening in question he heard the cry of watch twice; that he went out and found deceased lying on the sidewalk covered with blood.

Philip Smith testified that he resided at No. 41 Thompson-street; that on the evening alluded to, at about half-past 6 o'clock, he saw two men, one white and the other colored, coming out of the basement shoeshop; that when the wounded man came on to the sidewalk after them, he said, "Smith, I'm stabbed," I saw him doubled up and covered with blood.

Patrick H. Pickett testified that he was an officer of the Eighth Precinct; that the prisoner had confessed to him in the Station-house that he stabbed deceased with a shoemaker's knife; that they had some words about a pair of boots, when deceased seized him up against the door, when he, the prisoner, thinking he was going to stab him, jerked the knife out of his hand, and in order to save himself he acted as he did.

The other witnesses were Charles Lindeman, Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct and Dr. Wooster Beach, of the Coroner's Office.

Here the prosecution rested the case for the people, and the defence will proceed to-day.

Somewhat Mixed Up—Seamen in a Storm—Cruelty of a Carter—The Price of an Orange.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Four-fifths of the time of this Court yesterday was taken up by petty charges and counter-charges of assault and battery, originating in tenement-house brawls; the remainder of the cases, with few exceptions, were charges of petit larceny.

SOMEWHAT MIXED UP.

Anne Brown was brought forward, charged with stealing a skirt, the property of Mary Engelfield. Anne was in a most doleful condition of countenance, and carried in her hand a bunch of hair, about the size and shape of a parsnip, and the color of a blacking-brush. Mary Engelfield, sixteen and simple-looking, swore to the having had in her possession for three years a skirt of questionable value, but was a faithful servant. Anne, it appeared, lived in the house with her; she had lived elsewhere before with "another man." In this new residence they were not particular about antecedents, but tenacious of skirts. There was a wicked row between the girls and other inmates of the establishment, in which it was claimed that the defendant lost the sample of her hair—she pointed every now and then at the Court, as if the learned gentlemen were dealers in the article. It was clear that the charge of theft was born of the difference of sentiment, and that the three-year-old skirt was brought in to secure the further punishment of Anne. The Court, although skeptical about the honesty of the hair, released Anne from the charge of the skirt by dismissing the complaint.

CRUELTY.

Garret J. Post was charged by Capt. James Greer, of the Third Precinct, with severely beating his horses with a whip. After being remonstrated with he continued the whipping while he was traveling with them, over 150 yards. It appeared that Garret was returning after the delivery of a load; that on going with it the horses had not worked to his satisfaction, and that he was now taking his revenge out of them, having got his load off. He was fined $5. A shower bath would have been cheaper as a tempercooler, had he taken it at the right time, and infinitely more agreeable to the horses.

COTTON STEALERS.

Thomas Yates and Joseph Alexander, two colored men employed as cotton loaders, were found guilty of stealing cotton by the handful from the bales as they loaded them. They had thus carried off a considerable quantity which was discovered secreted behind some barrels. They were fined each $30, and remanded until it should be paid.

SEAMEN IN A STORM.

Diedrich Mix, the landlord of a sailor's lodging-house, and Charles Greeschen and William Kelleman were charged with assault and battery by Abraham Lewis. Abraham, it appeared, went into the saloon of Mix to have a drink; he quarreled there with the sailors, defendants, and a row began in which complainant was very badly clubbed, having a hole made in the crown of his head by which it may be presumed that the thief escaped who had stolen away his brains, as he fell down insensible. The landlord clubbed him also, it was sworn. The shindy was pretty much mixed up, everybody present seeming to have lent a hand to it. The landlord, Mix, was fined $25, and the sailors dismissed.

THE PRICE OF AN ORANGE.

George Williams, a miserable looking unshaven creature, miserable looking on account of his uncleanness, was charged by a man named Blackwell, a fruit dealer at No. 172 Chambers-street, with stealing an orange, value five cents. Mr. Blackwell, however likely looking a person to acquire a million or two of dollars, had nothing about him to suggest his liability to build either hospitals or churches with it. Do him justice, however, for his love of the law, as he probably could have earned the price of a box of oranges while he was prosecuting the poor starving painter for his malappropriation of a single one. Williams stated that he was from Philadelphia, had never been in a court before in his life; that he was a painter by trade, and out of employment; that he had neither home nor money. He was remanded by Justice KELLY until something could be done for him better than sending him back upon the street penniless, perhaps to steal another orange when he was hungry. Blackwell went on his way rejoicing. The majesty of the law had been vindicated, and a wholesome lesson was shown to the wicked little boys and girls who steal nuts and oranges placed out on the footpath, so that their virtue, if they have any, may undergo the severest trial. Poor Williams will avoid oranges for the rest of life, and, it is to be hoped, thank the kindhearted Justice who felt for his poverty, and tried to protect him from the temptations to which it unhappily subjects all its victims.

THE LOVE OF THE FINE ARTS.

Detective W. Shaw charged Morris Moran with picking pockets on Broadway. He stated that he saw the prisoner at Schaus' window, where a crowd had gathered to look at a large picture exposed there; he put his hand in the pockets of several ladies, and extracted a pocket-book from one of them. He left him for a time, and returned, when he saw him still at work. Morris stated that he was only a short time in the country, during which he had been employed on a farm at Long Island, whence he had just arrived in the City on the day he was arrested. The officer was recalled and swore positively to the identity of the prisoner, who was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 19, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '67.....R	134	900 Cum. Coal pfd....	34
500 U. S. 6s. '81....R.	109½	100 Cen. Coal Co.......	44
50,000 U. S. 6s. '81....C.	110⅜	100 Am. Coal........	57½
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110¼	100 Quick. Min. Co....	39½
15,500 do............	111	600 W. Union Tel.......	43
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	109	25 Adams Express........	63
9,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108¼	100 U. S. Express........	62¼
58,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	106	100 Mariposa pfd........	22⅞
		200 do.......2d call.	23
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	106	100 At. M. S. Co.........	101
10,100 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	101⅝	100 Chi. & Alt. R........	114
2,000 do............	101½	20 South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	116¾
9,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	50 do	116⅛
10,000 do	106½	1000 Pacific M. S.	145
11,000 do....2d Ser.	105¾	3900 do........	154½
100,000 do....3d Ser.	105⅜	100 do.......s30	154
2,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	106	300 do.......s60	153⅛
5,000 do.........	105½	200 do.......	154¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s,'90	65	3300 do.........	155
31,000 do.......x-c	66	300 do.......2d call	153½
32,000 do.........	66½	1600 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	101⅞
5,000 do.........	66⅝	100 do............	101⅝
5,000 do.......2d call	66½	100 do.......b10	101½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.......	65	100 do.......2d call	100¾
13,000 do.........	65⅛	400 do..........	100⅞
10,000 N.Car.St.6s....x-c	58	1800 Erie Railway.......	56½
25,000 Missouri 6s.........	92⅝	200 do.......b30	56⅝
5,000 Miss. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	93	100 Erie R. R. Pref'd..	72
		500 Hud. River R. R.	130¼
		400 Reading R. R.......	103⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue....	78	500 Mich S.&N.Ind.R	73
8,000 Conn. State 6s....	99	500 Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. s60	80
20,000 Ohio & M. C.......	24½	1000 do..........	81
4000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..	93½	200 do.......s30	80¼
2200 Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st.	95	200 do..........	80½
1000 Harlem 1st m......	101½	300 Chi. & N. W......	36
500 P.F.W.& Chi. 1st m	101	600 do.......b30	36
3000 Clev. & P. 4th m...	74	500 do..........	35¾
2000 At. Gt. W. 1st m..	70	700 do.......b30	35⅞
1000 Chi. & M. 1st m...	86	600 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	65½
1000 Mil. & St. P. 1st m	86½	200 do.......b30	65½
2000 do	87	350 do.........	65⅜
15 Am. Ex. Bank.....	115	100 do........	65¼
25 Mech's Bkg. As'n.	110	200 Clev. & Tol. R........	118½
5 Continental Bk...	104	200 Chi. & R. I........	97⅞
10 Cen. Nat. Bank...	109	600 do............	97
25 Fourth Nat. Bank	104	1000 P., F. W. & C......	96⅜
27 Bk. of Com'wealth	106	200 do............	96½
25 Phenix Bank......	104	400 do..........	96¼
100 Canton Co.......	46½	100 Chi. & N. W......	35½
52,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109	100 do..........	35⅝
1000 H. R. R.2d S.F.B.	103	200 Erie R.........	55½
10 Cen. N. Bank.....	109	400 Ill. Cen. R.......s30	115½
100 Boston W. P.	26	100 Chi. & R. I........	96⅞
73 West. U. Tel......	42½	100 do............	97
300 Mar. Pref.........	23	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	89
200 N. Y. Cen.........	101⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

100,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109	10 Adams Ex. Co.......	62⅞
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	106	100 Pac. M. St. Co......	153
		400 do........	152½
25,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	50 do.......b30	153½
4,100 do.........	105⅝	100 N. Y. Cen.........	102
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65⅛	500 do........	101⅞
7,000 do.........	65	500 do.......s30	101¾
7,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	66⅝	100 do.......s3	101⅝
20,000 Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue	93	1200 Erie Railroad......	56¼
100 Canton Co.......	47	20 Mich. Cen........	108
100 do.........	46⅞	700 Mich. S. & N. I	73¼
800 West. U. Tel.....	43	50 Ill. Cen. R........	116
100 do.........	43⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts........	80⅞
400 Quick. Min. Co....	39¼	200 do........	81
200 Mar. Pref........	23½	300 Chic. & N. W.......	36
200 At. M. S. S. Co....	103	200 Chic.& N.W.Pf.....	65⅝
100 do.........	102½	100 do.......s10	65⅝
50 U. S. Ex. Co......	62	200 Clev. & Tol.........	118½
20 Amer. Ex. Co......	59	300 Chic. & R. I.........	97½
		200 P., F.W. & C.......	96½
		50 Chic. & Alton......	114½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 West. U. Tel.....b3	43⅜	1200 Chic. & N.W.Pref.	65⅝
200 Pa. M. S. Co.......	153	300 do...........	65½
200 do...........b3	153	200 do. s3	65⅝
400 N. Y. Central......	101⅛	200 do...........b3	65⅝
800 do...........s3	101⅛	400 do............c	65⅝
100 do..........s10	101¼	200 P., F. W. & C......	96⅜
700 do...........b3	101⅜	400 do.............	93⅞
200 do...........b3	101¼	100 do............b3	97
500 do..........b30	101⅝	100 do.............	97
2800 Erie R...........	56⅜	1200 M. S. & N. I. R s3	73
3500 do...........	56½	800 do............	73⅛
400 do............c	56⅜	600 do...........b3	73⅛
500 do...........b30	56⅝	300 do..........b30	73⅜
600 do...........b3	56½	400 do..........s10	73
200 do..........s10	56⅜	500 do...........s3	73⅛
300 do............c	56⅛	200 do..........b15	73⅛
800 do...........s3	55⅞	800 Cleve. & Pitts......	81
600 do...........s3	55½	200 do...........b3	81¼
500 Cleve. & Tol.....b3	118¼	100 Chi., R. I. & P...s3	97⅞
400 do............c	118⅛	800 do	97⅞
600 Chi. & N. W.......	36	200 do...........b3	97⅞
500 do...........b3	36	300 do.............	97⅝
100 do..........s15	35⅝		

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

100,000 US.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	153
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New	106	400 do............	152½
		50 do..........b30	153⅛
25,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	100 N. Y. Cen..........	102
4,100 do	105⅝	500 do............	101⅞
30,000 Tenn. 6s, N......	65⅛	500 do s30	101¾
7,000 do	65	100 do...........s5	101⅞
7,000 do.........x-c	66⅝	1300 Erie Railroad.....	56¼
20,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	93	20 Mich. Cen. R........	108
100 Canton Co..........	47	700 M. S. & N. I........	73¼
100 do	46⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R..........	116
800 West. U. Tel.......	43	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	80⅞
100 do	43⅛	200 do	81
400 Quicksilver.........	39¼	300 Chic. & N. W........	36
200 Mariposa Pr........	23½	200 Chi. & N.W.P......	65⅝
200 At. M. S. Co........	103	100 do..........s10	65⅝
100 do	102½	200 Cleve. & Tol.......	118½
50 U. S. Ex. Co........	62	200 C. & R. I. R........	97½
20 Amer. Ex Co.........	59	200 P., Ft. W. & C.....	96½
		50 Chi. & Alt. R.......	114½
		10 Adams Ex. Co	62⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mariposa Pref.....	23½	400 Erie R	56¼
100 do...........b3	23⅝	500 do...........b3	56⅛
500 do.............	23⅝	200 do...........s3	56⅛
50 Pac. Mail.........	151	200 Clev. & Tol. R.....	118½
600 N.Y. Cen. R........	101⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P....	97⅞
1400 do........ ...	102	100 C. & N. W........s30	36
200 do...........s3	101⅞	600 do.............	35⅝
100 do..........b10	101⅞	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	65⅝
100 do...........b3	101⅞	100 do...........b3	65⅝
200 do...........s3	101⅞	100 do..........b15	65½
900 M. S. & N. I......	73⅜	200 P., F. W. & C..	96½
100 do.........s10	73¼	100 do..........s10	96⅞

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The political situation at Washington to-day was deemed less encouraging on Wall-street and in the Gold Room and Stock Exchange than yesterday; but the effect was not especially important on the sales of Gold. The quotations ranged 136⅛@136⅞ ℘ cent., which, considering the large demand to pay Customs and the advance in Bills on London to 109 ℘ cent. by several of the leading drawers, cannot be considered extravagant. The effect of the rather unexpected adverse vote on Mr. SHERMAN's Military and Reconstruction Bill from the Senate, in the House this forenoon, on the Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was momentarily unfavorable, but this did not last long, and the course of business, upon the whole, was better than yesterday. The Public Funds, on the other hand, were full 1 ℘ cent. higher on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, for transmission to Europe, and very active for the now consolidated 5-20s, at 106⅛@106¼ ℘ cent. But for the sales which continue to be made from the Treasury Office for the purpose of buying in the 7-30s this consolidated stock of 1865, January and July, would probably soon be advanced to 107@107½ ℘ cent. to correspond with the 1865s, May and November, which at 108¾@109, have only the advantage of two months' gold interest. The quotations for the original 5-20s of 1862, continue to come very strong from England and the Continent, and as much as 111½ ℘ cent. was paid for the Bonds held here to-day for transmisson abroad. There is but a very scanty supply on Wall-street, and the price advances ½@1 ℘ cent. whenever any considerable order appears for the European market. As an alternative, the 1865s, May and November, were taken to-day as high as 108¾@109 ℘ cent.

The Customs receipts into the Treasury Office to-day, in Gold, amount to $718,000, making $1,570,000 in Gold, from this source, for the first two days of the week. The Currency receipts into the Office for the Consolidated 5-20 Bonds are also very large, and several millions this week in excess of the purchases and payments of the Office for 7.30s. The chances are that in a day or two the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, in whose discretion these negotiations are in a large measure necessarily reposed, will either suspend for a time his sales of Consolidated 5-20s or advance his price. The quotations to-day are 106 ℘ cent. for the 5-20s, and 105⅞@106⅛ ℘ cent. for the different series of the 7.30s.

In the afternoon a further advance in 5-20s of 1862, in London, of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. was reported by Cable, and also ⅛@¼ in Paris and Frankfort; a private telegram adding that the supply on the London market is falling off. The prices here advanced to 111½ ℘ cent. for the 1862s and to 109@109¼ for the 1865s, May and November. The Coupon Bonds of 1865, May and November, amount altogether to only $57,456,850, as against $123,970,400 Registered Stock of the same issue, and as a good many of the former have already been taken up for England, the remaining supply on the market is almost as difficult to be reached, without a further advance in price, as the original 1862s.

The upward turn in the Railway Market and Pacific Mail Shares, noticed last night, was fairly supported through the earliest dealings of the day, but the Railways gave way soon after 12 o'clock ⅜@1 ℘ cent. from the highest sales, partly ascribed to the political news from Washington. The sales of Pacific Mail were large, and as high as 153@155 ℘ cent. Soon after the 1 P. M. Open Board the Railways again turned upward, and the market through the afternoon denoted a pretty strong feeling, closing at 5 P. M. about as follows, as compared with Monday night: The market for Money was easy; for Exchange on London firm, and for Gold steady. The Public Funds especially buoyant on the 5-20 Bonds of 1862-65, on the advancing European quotations.

	Mon	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s.......	101⅝	101¾	Northwest........	36⅞	35⅝
U. S. 5-20s.......	11 ⅝	111½	N. West Pref....	66	65½
U. S. 7.30s........	106¼	106⅛	Rock Island......	97⅝	97
N. Y. Central...	101⅛	101⅞	Fort Wayne......	96½	96
Erie.......... ...	56⅛	55⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	33⅛	33½
Hudson...........	130	130	Quicksilver......	39	39⅛
Reading..........	103¾	104	W. U. Telegraph.	43¼	43½
Mich. Southern..	72⅞	72¾	Mariposa Pref...	22½	23⅛
Illinois Central.	115	115½	Ohio Certificates	25	25
Pittsburgh......	79¾	80⅜	American Gold	136¾	136⅞
Tennessee 6s.....	66	66⅝	Bills on London.	108¾	108⅞

The bids for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the Stock Exchange and on the Street, to-day, are as follows:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	134	5-20, 500 & 1000	108
6 ℘ cent., 1868	131	5-20 registered, 1865	108
6 ℘ cent. cou., 1868	131	5-20, 500 & 1,000	105⅞
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	110	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	105⅞
6 small coupon, 1881	109	End. coupon, 1874	102½
500 & 1,000, 1881	110¼	10-40 coupon small	103
End. coupon, 1881	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	7 3-10, 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¼	7 3-10, 2d series	105¾
5-20 registered, 1864	107¾	7 3-10, 3d series	105⅝

And the following bids for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Market	112
Mechanics'	117	Nassau	103
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	111
National	110	Corn Exchange	117
Commerce	112	Continental	102
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	St. Nicholas	104
American Exchange	114	Commonwealth	105¾
Bank of N. America	105	Central National	108½
Metropolitan	128	Fourth National	103¾
People's	125		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Chi. & N. W. In't B	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	104	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	104½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort.. 1883	102	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort.. 1888	89¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M	94
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85	102½	Chic. & Alton, S. F	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chi. & Alton Inc	96
Mich.Cen.8 ℘ ct.'69-'72	106	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	68
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	91½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7℘c.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c. 1875	106	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. m.	75½		

The New-York Commercial Association has had its legal designation changed to that of the "New-York Produce Exchange," by a special act of the State Legislature, passed on the 13th of February, as follows:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of the New-York Commercial Association is hereby changed to "New-York Produce Exchange."

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained shall affect any liability incurred by said New-York Commercial Association, nor any action or proceeding now pending. All action hereafter commenced on account of any such liability, shall be brought and prosecuted against the said corporation by the name of the New-York Produce Exchange.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,471,099 19, of which $707,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $58,000; Payments, $1,456,078 58; Balance, $125,277,987 42.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, bankers, No. 5 Nassau-street, announce their readiness to make conversions into the consolidated Five-twenties of 1865 of all three issues of the Seven-thirties, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of these Treasury Notes, the first series of which will mature in the coming month of August, while the second and third issues will not mature before the respective months of June and July, 1868. The consolidated Five-twenties bear interest in coin at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum, which, with gold at even 135, is equal to 8 1-10 ℘ cent, in lawful money, while the currency rate of interest on the Seven-thirty notes is 7 3-10 ℘ cent. per annum.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,297,924. Included in the exports were 5,851 bales Cotton, valued at $946,844 in lawful money.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 3,938 bbls. Flour, 196 and 2,100 bags Corn Meal, 18,560 bushels Corn, 911 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 464 bbls. Pork, 606 pkgs. Cut Meats, 734 pkgs. Lard, 210 pkgs. Beef, and 640 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet, at previous quotations.

CANDLES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at steady rates.

COFFEE—Is in demand and firmly held, including Java at 24¾c.@25⅛c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 4,305 bags; sales of do. 12,628 bags; stock of all kinds of Coffee here to-day 61,997 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos Coffee, 34,167 bags; of Java Coffee, (equal to) 9,706 bags; of Ceylon, 3,190 bags; of Ceara, 2,700 bags; of Maracaibo, 2,108 bags; of Laguayra, 3,742 bags; of St. Domingo, 1,200 bags; and of other descriptions, 5,184 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	9,000
Galveston, bags	2,800
Mobile, bags	1,800
Savannah, bags	1,600
Baltimore, bags	14,000
New-York, bags	34,167
Grand Total, bags	63,367

COTTON—Has been in rather limited request at drooping rates. Middlings, 32½c.@34c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,150 bales, against receipts of 4,505 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,825
Receipts last week	25,343
Receipts preceding week	31,128
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	139,029
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	288,960
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday last	585
Exports since Jan. 1	70,378
Exports since Sept. 1	183,846
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	2,004,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	581,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	640,000

FISH—All kinds have been very quiet since our last, at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A rather better inquiry prevails to-day, for State and Western Flour at about previous prices. Sales since our last have been 7,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 95; common to good Extra State at $9 85@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 85@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 65	@ 9 95
Extra State	9 85	@ 11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@ 13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@ 11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@ 14 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@ 14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@ 16 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 300 bbls., at $10 15@$12 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $11 75@$14 50 for extra, ℘ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed at from $6 75@$7 85 ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $2 60@$3, chiefly within range, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A very meagre business has been transacted in Wheat since our last, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 18,300 bushels, including White Canadian, at $3; inferior No. 3 to good No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at from $1 95 to about $2 28; Amber State (a small lot of common) at $2 94½; and White California at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and demand at reduced prices, closing irregularly. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09, chiefly at $1 08½ for mixed Western, in store, and $1 09 for do. afloat; $1 08@$1 10 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are in better request, including Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland at 55c.@58c., chiefly at 56c.@58c., and State at 65c.@67c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales of 43,000 bushels. Barley has been in moderately active request, partly for export at steady rates. Sales since our last 91,000 bushels at $1 12½@$1 25 for Canada West, common to choice, free; 91c.@92c. for do., in bond, $1 03 for State, and 80c.@85c. for Western, (last evening,) ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and heavy at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet. Sales 13,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 18 for Western, and $1 27@$1 28 for State, ℘ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, thus: "The trade in Flour for the past fortnight has been quite moderate and at extremely irregular rates. Although the stock is decreasing, yet holders have of late shown more desire to sell, (in view of more free receipts and the depressed state of business generally,) and our quotations are reduced. There is considerable here and in transit from California, and it is being gradually introduced into consumption, as the prejudice heretofore entertained wears off and its merits become better known. In barrels it would be much more salable than in bags. There is but little demand for Wheat in the present unsettled state of the Flour market, and the millers (who are the only purchasers) buy with caution and for immediate wants only. The shipments from California to this port have been free, a few small lots have arrived and been sold at $3 15@$3 25 as to quality. At the close the market for all descriptions was heavy and prices nominal. Barley is dull and lower under the effect of less favorable English advices and increased freights. Canada West in bond is held at 90c.@95c. The stock of Rye in bond is much reduced, but prices have declined under a light demand; it is held at $1 11@$1 12. For Oats prices favors buyers in the absence of an export demand. Indian Corn has fluctuated in value, and with free supplies of new and higher foreign freights, is a trifle lower on the fortnight. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 414,246 bushels Corn, 150,327 bushels Barley, 31,313 bushels Oats, 10,723 bushels Peas. To continental ports, 100 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,291 bushels Rye. To South America, 1,518 bbls. Flour, 763 bbls. Corn Meal, 900 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Peas. To all other ports, 7,859 bbls. Flour, 96 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,772 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,480 bushels Corn, 8,439 bushels Barley, 580 bushels Oats, 930 bushels Peas; making a total to all ports of 9,477 bbls. Flour, 96 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,835 bbls. Corn Meal, 417,626 bushels Corn, 73,291 bushels Rye, 158,766 bushels Barley, 31,893 bushels Oats and 11,803 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1867	30,855	347,893	3,567,781
New-Orleans, Feb. 8, 1867	291	—	—
Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1867	—	3,345	94,159
Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1867	—	—	173,648
Boston, Feb. 12, 1867	3,519	—	—
San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1867	19,492	1,789,361	—
Other Ports, Feb. 12, 1867	18,608	16,332	7,410
Total	92,765	2,155,931	3,842,978
To about same period, 1866	110,649	1,187,866	4,603,928
To about same period, 1865	76,908	1,488,664	73,359
To about same period, 1864	549,056	7,670,717	240,220

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Feb. 15, 1867	2,123	111,380	—	8,060
Other Ports, to latest dates	18	—	41,436	—
Total	2,141	111,813	41,436	8,060
To about same period, 1866	4,025	122,050	57,333	38,598
To about same period, 1865	12,639	—	68,521	1,767
To about same period, 1864	26,061	13,965	135,188	6,263

HAY—North River bale has been in request and steady at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 65 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, and very firm, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate demand, and Sole has been quoted steady, thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been in demand at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, including Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in pretty fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 81¼@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Feb. 18—*Sperm*—There is inquiry for Sperm, but the market is without change. The sales embrace 150 bbls. in Westport to parties here for manufacturing, at $2 70 ℘ gallon. *Whale*—Is in fair demand, and the transactions for the week include sales of 1,150 bbls.—80 bbls. South Sea and the balance "Coast," at 80c. ℘ gallon—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1867	441	1,070	1,000
Same time last year	3,654	2,357	63,300
Exports for the week ending Feb. 18, 1867	1,511	31	2,450
Previously	1,022	307	59,150
From Jan 1. to date	2,533	338	61,600
Same time last year	211	72	121,250

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate demand, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 27c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 45c.@47c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 64,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 25,000 pieces 60x64, private terms; 10,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.; 15,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.; 14,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand to-day, and somewhat firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,350 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$20 87 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 75@$20 81, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 62@$19 75 cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,350 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February, March and April, at $20 87@$21 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales 580 pkgs. Bacon is dull and heavy; sales 410 boxes, part at 10⅜c.@11c. for Short Rib; 11⅜c. for Short Clear; 10⅜c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, and 10½c. for rough sides ℘ lb. Lard is more active at about former prices; sales since our last 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12c.@12⅞c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 9c.@9½c. for Western, and 9⅝c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℘ lb. Beef is in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 460 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive but irregular, at from $32@$36 for India Mess, and $28@$32 for Prime Mess ℘ tierce; sales 725 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at $32@$35 ℘ bbl.; sales 285 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is inactive at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 10c.@21c., ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	.40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	.42	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb.	.27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	.22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	.12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.25	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	.23	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	.20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	.19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	.16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	.16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	.10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	.15	@16

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, including Carolina at $10@$10 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, but held firmly.

SEED—Has been inactive without material change in price, including Clover at from 12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 50@$2 55, in gold; and Timothy at from $3 50@$3 85 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand at former figures.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at rather buoyant prices. Sales since our last 1,470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12c., and 350 boxes Havana part at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 148,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have attracted more attention at steady rates.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, because of the scarcity of desirable stock. 51 hhds. Kentucky sold at from 5½c.@17c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but held firmly.

WOOL—Manufacturers are buying desirable lots of domestic fleece quite freely, and at full prices. The current movements in foreign are restricted, and prices are irregular.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 19, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece / Saxony fleece	53@60
Full blood fleece / ½ and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	46@49
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@75
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	53@62
½ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	48@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	42@48
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@52
Unwashed fleece	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece	26@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	18@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine / Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	48@49
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	38@44
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements have been: 350 bales Cotton at ⁷⁄₁₆d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ℘ bushel; 300 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ℘ tierce; and by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s. ℘ ton. For London, 15,000 bushels Corn and Barley at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 35,000 bushels Corn at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter. For Bremen, 200 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Real Estate Sales—FEB. 19.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Buildings and lots, Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham-st., and No. 466 Pearl-st.	$56,700
Two houses and lots, Nos. 362 and 364 West 26th-st., each	4,900
Five houses and lots in rear of above, on Franklin-court, each	3,375
Two houses and lots, Nos. 236 and 238 9th-av., each	11,700
House and lot, No. 234 9th-av.	11,600
House and lot, No. 320 West 24th-st	3,500
Three lots northeast corner of 10th-av. and 68th-st., each	2,700

BY R. APPLEBY.

Brick house and lot, No. 450 West 34th-st.	$12,400
Lot northwest corner of 8th-av. and 147th-st.	1,500
Two lots S. W. 147th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av., each	450
Brick house and lot, No. 337 West 30th-st.	3,000
Brick house and lot, No. 339 West 30th-st.	3,000

BY J. M. MILLER.

Lease of lot, No. 32 Mott-st.	$5,900

PERSONAL.

JOHN DOLPHIN BRIDGES—A PRINTER by trade, a native of the City of Dublin, Ireland, and formerly of Philadelphia, will receive letters containing valuable inclosures from his aunt in Dublin, by addressing Mrs. JULIA ARMSTRONG, No. 136 Buttonwood-st., Philadelphia.

THE GENTLEMAN TO WHOM THE night watchman at the New-Haven Depot gave the wrong MUFF, last Thursday evening, the 14th, will oblige the owner by sending it to No. 10 East 14th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

ASTROLOGY.

814 BROADWAY.—FREE MEETINGS AND public tests in Astrology every WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY NIGHTS. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 46 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $516, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M. J.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 73 3d-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR.

Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that on the 2d day of January, ult., he sold to Messrs. A. BRAITEAU & CO. all his stock and fixtures in his house, located at No. 24 Bond-st., retaining no pecuniary interest whatever in the house from said date. His successors will continue the business on their own account at the above-mentioned stand.

J. B. HOLDERMANN.

PAINTERS.—TO THE EMPLOYERS AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—At a regular meeting of the New-York Practical House Painters' Association, held on Feb. 18, it was unanimously resolved, that on and after March 4, the wages would be $4 per day and quit work at 4 o'clock on Saturday. By order of the Association. JOHN T. FISHER, President. W. B. MATHEWS, Recording Secretary.

COKE $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE Yard. Apply at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 15th-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av. The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 563 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Family school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Its twenty-second semi-annual session begins Feb. 12. Term, $250 per year. Circulars can be had of J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway, or of the Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

BOARD AND EDUCATION—FOR A LIMITED number of children, whose education and health will receive all the attention of home; location near Central Park. Address Mrs. BUTLER, No. 118 East 59th-st.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

AT $2 50, WRITING (20 LESSONS); bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, Latin, spelling, &c., $20; arithmetic and writing, $10 per quarter. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton, Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY (PARISIAN) OF THE highest respectability, wishes to accompany a family to Europe as governess or companion. Address Mme. R., No. 14 East 46th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best *Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES MUTUAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.

Cash capital, $50,000: to be increased to $300,000.
E. M. CARRINGTON, President. GEO. F. BRISTOW, Treasurer.
J. R. THOMAS, Actuary. P. A. WUNDERMANN, Secretary.

This association is chartered for the purpose of furnishing its members each with a piano-forte of the first-class, with all modern improvements, at the cost of manufacture—say $360 instead of $600—to be paid for in monthly installments of only $10, which is less than an instrument of the same class can be rented for. For further particulars send for circular at the principal office, Nos. 1 and 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (Wundermann's music-store,) and at the following places: James Byfeld, Postmaster, Morrisania. Kashow's bookstore, Montgomery-st., Jersey City. W. J. Mees, No. 101 Broad and 135 Plain-st., Newark. Theo. Gutberlet's music-store, 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ca. C. Sawyer's music-store, No. 59 Fulton-av., corner Jay-st., Brooklyn, where subscriptions also will be received.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75. or less, to $1,060 each.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS singing, piano, harp; reference, Beer & Schirmer, Hall, Browne, Stodart and Morriss. Residence No. 66 East 17th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours; safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. Positive relief or money refunded. Consultations, evenings, till 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. 1834.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jonn Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methna Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, WALLACE, HERO OF SCOTLAND, CARPENTER OF ROUEN AND NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER. ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night. Chas. Bonodict and Oscar Burbank. THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 13th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POPULAR CONCERT. GRAND OPERATIC NIGHT. Selections from Operas by Mme. Parepa, Mr. S. S. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ANNUAL BALL AND REUNION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches by Atlantic Telegraph to Feb. 19 state that while none of the armed Fenians in Kerry have been arrested, they have all disappeared; and Lord DERBY says that all alarm has passed, that the peasants are loyal, and that the Government will treat the prisoners with just severity. It is officially declared that no new rising of the Fenians is apprehended; but that the Government is still sending over troops to Ireland.

Mr. BRIGHT denounces the scheme of reform proposed by the Government, and urges continued agitation of the question by the masses.

The Spanish Government is about to inaugurate a series of reforms in the political administration of the Islands of Cuba.

The Italians are making vigorous preparations for the approaching parliamentary elections.

CONGRESS.

The non-concurrence of the House to the Senate's amendments to the Military Government bill was announced in the Senate yesterday at 1:40 o'clock, and also the fact that the House had appointed a Committee of Conference to further consider the bill. Mr. SUMNER moved that the Senate insist on its amendments. This led to a lengthy discussion, and objections were made to referring the subject to a Conference Committee. A vote having been taken the Senate resolved to insist upon its amendments. At the evening session the bill increasing the pay of army officers and for other purposes, was reported. The bill, after receiving several amendments, was passed. At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

The business before the House yesterday was the consideration of the Senate amendments to Mr. STEVENS' bill providing Military Government for the Southern States. The question was, first, on concurring with the Senate amendments, and, second, on non-concurring with them. After some debate the motion to concur was lost by a vote of 73 yeas and 97 nays. A motion to refer the matter to a Conference Committee was passed without a division, and Messrs. STEVENS, SHELLABARGER and BLAINE were named as such Committee on the part of the House. A telegraphic dispatch from Amsterdam, N. Y., was transmitted to the House, announcing the death of SAMUEL DOWNING, the last of the Revolutionary soldiers. A bill providing for the organization of a National Militia was taken up, but no definite action reached. In Committee of the Whole the Army Appropriation Bill was discussed, after which the usual recess was taken. The Committee of the Whole at the evening session resumed the debate on the Army Appropriation Bill. A section providing that Gen. GRANT shall not be relieved from the command of the army without the consent of the Senate, and making it a matter for impeachment for the President, to order him to other duty, and imprisonment for any other officer to interfere with him, gave rise to a spicy debate. The Democrats saw in it another attack on the President, and opposed it accordingly. No action was taken on the bill. The Committee having risen, it was officially announced that the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Military Bill, and the question was once more brought up. Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the subject on the table, but the House refused by a strictly party vote of 35 yeas to 106 nays. The opponents of the amendment then commenced "filibustering" for the purpose of delaying action and killing the bill, Mr. STEVENS joining the ranks of the "filibusters." The yeas and nays were called on the most trivial questions until 11 o'clock, at which time the House adjourned, without having acted on the message from the Senate.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday night a Washington detective, aided by the city police, made a descent upon a gang of counterfeiters at a point about one mile west from the fair grounds, St. Louis, capturing JAMES HILLON, one of the parties, and securing a large quantity of spurious fifty cent notes and all the plates and apparatus used in the manufacture. A man named BREDON, also connected with the gang, was captured. The descent of the officers was so unexpected that not only were the men captured, but their press, said to be the only one in the West, their inks, paper, gold leaf and coloring matter, together with currency in all stages of manufacture, were seized.

A case against the teacher of a public school, which has been pending in the Cincinnati Police Court for some time, was decided on Saturday by a decision that any corporal punishment of a pupil by the teacher is unlawful. The decision exonerated the teacher from any charge of cruel, ill-tempered or excessive punishment, and from any special impropriety of it on account of peculiar circumstances in this case.

WHARBURTON, a Hartford pugilist, who was engaged in a prize fight near Milford, Conn., a few days since, has been arrested for that offence by the Milford authorities. Six other rowdies who participated in that breach of the peace have also been arrested. At the time of the fight the roughs committed a variety of depredations in Milford.

A correspondent of the Hammonton (N. J.) *Republican* writes that he has made a wide circuit among the peach orchards, and finds the prospect good in most of them, though some are much injured. He finds strawberries, raspberries and blackberries in first-rate condition, and promising well for the season. Apples and pears are also good.

M. A. HAWKES, who shot his wife in St. Paul last Summer, as was thought accidentally, has been arrested charged with murdering her. He is known to have previously insured her life, and other circumstances have given rise to the suspicion of foul play.

The drumming match at Chicago a few nights since, for the championship of the United States, between WILLIAM NEVENS and ROBERT HENDERSHOTT, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, resulted in favor of the latter. A large crowd was present and much excitement existed.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON delivered the second in the Fraternity Course of lectures, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, her subject being "The Right of Women and Negroes to Vote, in common with all other Citizens."

The steamship *Colorado*, which left this port last December, arrived at Hong Kong on the 30th of January, the voyage having occupied fifty days—three days less than the quickest time ever made before.

The revenue steamer *Mahoning* has returned to Portland, Me., from a cruise after the missing packet *Bavaria*. Capt. WEBSTER reports heavy southwest gales. He returned for coal.

BARCLAY HAMES, indicted for offering a member of the New-Jersey Legislature a bribe, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs.

MOLLIE TRUSSELL, the pardoned Chicago murderess, is coming East, intending to go into a Catholic institution in New-York.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of an action to recover damages for an alleged libel was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Mr. Justice E. DARWIN SMITH and a Jury. The case is entitled HENRY W. DE PUY vs. OLIVER P. HUNFORD and another. The libelous matter is contained in two letters written by defendants from Omaha City, Nebraska Territory. The first is dated Jan. 17, 1863, and addressed to B. F. LUSEBAUGH, United States Pawnee Indian Agent, and the second is dated June 10, 1863, and addressed to Hon. WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In these letters the plaintiff, as he alleges, is charged by the defendants with fraud and forgery, and he insists that as a consequence he lost a lucrative official position. Damages are claimed to the amount of $10,000. The same case was tried about a year ago, when the Jury failed to agree. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Deputy Collector FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, of the Third District, was arrested yesterday and held to bail by United States Commissioner JONES, in the sum of $20,000, for examination on a charge preferred by T. B. TILTON of defrauding the revenue, by authorizing the branding of liquor barrels upon which no tax had been paid.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of CHARLES B. MANUEL, *alias* "Bummer Charley," for the murder of HENRY SCHLOSSER, on the evening of Dec. 29, 1866, at No. 46 Thompson-street, was commenced. The prosecution rested, and the defence will proceed to-day.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday, and disposed of several important questions relating to the insurance interest. The report on over-insurance was referred to the Convention which meets this morning.

The inquest over the body of JACOB HEINRICH, who was murdered by WM. SNOBEL on Monday night, at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, was postponed by Coroner GAMBLE until to-day, in order to procure witnesses.

The steamship *R. R. Cuyler* has been bonded in the sum of $200,000, and will sail for her destination as soon as the bonds shall have been approved by the Government.

The remains of Prof. BACHE are expected to arrive here this morning, and will be temporarily placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON lectured last evening before a large audience in the Cooper Institute, her subject being "Something to Do."

Produce and merchandise were in quite moderate demand, as a rule, yesterday, though in flour and oats there was rather more doing at steady rates; as also in corn, at reduced figures; in pork and sugars, at buoyant prices, and in lard, beef and tallow at irregular quotations. The freight market was moderately active.

The Reconstruction Bill—"Chaos Come Again."

The hopes excited by the action of the Senate on the Reconstruction Bill were yesterday summarily destroyed. The House has refused to concur in the Sherman amendments, and since the Senate will not recede from its position in regard to them, the probabilities point to their failure and abandonment. With them will end the last chance of accomplishing anything during the present session.

For this result the country is indebted to an alliance between the Democrats and the extreme Radicals. A large majority of the Republican members voted for the acceptance of the Senate amendments, while of the majority who rejected them forty-two are Democrats. The Republican vote stands seventy-two for the amendments and fifty-five against them—a proof that the majority of the party are favorable to early and effective reconstruction, and that the Democrats must divide with the more violent Radicals the responsibility of prolonging the exclusion of the Southern States.

The speeches of Messrs. BOUTWELL and STEVENS prove incontestably that they are averse to any measure for the early reorganization of the Southern States. They adhere to the Military Bill as it passed the House, which makes no provision for reconstruction, and establishes martial law for an indefinite period. It is as Mr. STEVENS describes it—a police bill; but a police bill that overthrows civil authority, and places the liberty and property, and even the lives of the Southern people at the mercy of soldiers. It destroys existing State organizations, without attempting to build others in their place. It makes a Brigadier-General the sole and virtually irresponsible judge of right and law. And all this without limitation as to time. Beyond reëstablishing a military despotism, it does nothing, proposes nothing. And by refusing to concur in its amendment, Messrs. STEVENS & Co. confess their aversion to immediate reconstruction in any form. Mr. STEVENS, indeed, does not pretend to desire the return of the Southern people on any terms. "I am not very anxious," he said on Monday, "to see their votes cast along with others to control the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States." That's it, exactly. He would rather keep the South out of the Union than reconstruct the Union on the most loyal basis. His eye is fixed upon the next Presidential election, and he will tolerate no measure that is intended or calculated to give the South a voice in the contest. His object is to prevent reconstruction, not to hasten it; and his Military Bill does this to a nicety.

Mr. BOUTWELL is not quite so outspoken. He disguises his aversion to Senator SHERMAN'S amendments under the plea that they would restore the rebels to power. His objection to the amended bill, he declares, "is fundamental. It provides, if not in terms, by the measures which it proposes, for the restoration of those (the Southern) governments at once, through the agency of disloyal men." The same pretence runs through his speech. He will not listen to the Blaine-Sherman amendment, because it is favorable to the rebels, and will restore the rebel leaders to power. It is difficult to believe that Mr. BOUTWELL means what he says. A measure embodying all the guarantees of the Constitutional Amendment which eighteen loyal States have already ratified as an adequate basis of reconstruction, is, forsooth, in Mr. BOUTWELL'S opinion, favorable to "disloyal men!" A measure which adds to the Constitutional Amendment the guarantee of universal negro suffrage is, in Mr. BOUTWELL'S judgment, certain to lead to the reorganization of rebel governments! The absurdity of the allegations renders their serious refutation unnecessary. They may serve in some quarters to conceal the motives of the extreme, disorganizing policy, but the great majority of the Republican Party will see in them a very poor excuse for postponing reconstruction, with an exclusive view to partisan advantage.

The truth is that time is necessary for the development of the revolutionary policy. Martial law is only the initial step, preliminary to the unfolding of Mr. STEVENS' other propositions. Establish the supremacy of the soldier throughout the South—deprive the citizen of the protection of the *habeas corpus*—accustom courts and people to the iron heel of military power—and the rest will come in due order. Mr. STEVENS has reminded us that he clings to the idea of compensating loyalists for losses by the confiscation of rebels' property. Confiscation will be an easy process when judges and juries shall have been superseded by brigadiers. Mr. BOUTWELL protests that there shall be none but military government at the South until nearly the entire white population are disfranchised. The military scheme, then, is a means to an end, but an end which Congress has not yet been asked to sanction. And, meanwhile, if these gentlemen have their way, there will be no attempt at reconstruction. The South must have martial law and nothing else. The Sherman bill would use the soldier merely as a peace officer, pending the completion of reconstruction, and therefore it must be killed.

This state of affairs had been impossible without Democratic assistance. Yesterday's division has proved that, left to themselves, the Stevens section of the Republican party would be unable to frustrate wiser counsels. The Democrats rushed to the rescue, and thus, in effect, made themselves responsible for the non-amendment of STEVENS' odious measure. They held the balance of power, and they employed it in favor of Mr. STEVENS and against the South. To men capable of rising above the dirt and degradation of party, the opportunity would have been a great one. As the question came up, it was a choice between martial law for the South, with confiscation and disfranchisement in the distance, and military government as the prelude to reconstruction. The alternative was, to accept amendments conceived in the interest of peace and humanity, of the South and the Union, or by rejecting these amendments to perpetuate the exclusion of the Southern States, and subject them to the caprice and cruelty of martial law. And these Democratic "friends of the South" cast their lot with its persecutors and most malignant enemies, defeating a compromise which, without their interference, would have triumphed, and exposing the Southern people to penalties and sufferings from which the Sherman bill would have relieved them. This proceeding on the part of the Democrats will scarcely excite surprise. But it will be remembered as evidence of their participation in the disunion and destructive policy they pretend to condemn, and of their responsibility for many of the misfortunes that are in store for the South.

According to present appearances, the session will terminate without the adoption of any general measure of reconstruction. The Congress whose duty it was to dispose of the question by the enactment of some comprehensive scheme, will expire, leaving the question not only unsettled, but more complicated and dangerous than ever. The contest that has extended through two sessions will pass to the Fortieth Congress, clogged with the bad blood which its continuance has occasioned, and affording no immediate hope of a reconstructed Union.

Medical Rivalries and Claims.

The believers in the Homeopathic School of Medicine are again urging a recognition of their rights before the State authorities at Albany. Those who believe that the time is passed when a School embracing hundreds of well-educated, conscientious, skillful practitioners, can be called a "humbug," are invited to sign a memorial now in circulation, headed with a respectful request that the Governor shall appoint one physician of the Homeopathic School as a member of the Board of Health.

It is claimed that in the City of Brooklyn nearly one-half of the taxes is paid by men in whose families this practice is used; that in this City the ratio does not vary much from that of Brooklyn; that the practitioners of Homeopathy can exhibit records of cases wherein the average of successful treatment, to say the least, equals that of any other school; that the physicians who conscientiously adhere to this theory are as high, straightforward, honest and conscientious as those adhering to any other; and finally, it is urged that what the tax-payers demand should at least receive a respectful hearing.

It seems to us—without pretending for a moment to judge of the merits of different schools—that simple justice argues in favor of this petition. It is no part of the case to discuss now the relative merits of any system of medical practice that appeals to the faith of the community. All may be good in their way; none are infallible; each can show a record most convincing in terms; each endeavors now and again to show the others to be foolish and weak. All that needs be said can be summed up in few words. A very large number of the wealthy and intelligent people of New-York and Brooklyn prefer the practice of Homeopathy. The system has passed through the ordeal of much sharp criticism, and in spite of ridicule and opposition has become established on a firm foundation. It has its schools, colleges, dispensaries and clients; it makes converts, and its successful treatment of cholera, of the diseases more especially of women and children, has gained for it the confidence of large numbers of families.

As we understand it, the Homeopathists ask a fair field and no favor; if it is right that the old schools should have a chance, (and *that* they always will have,) there can be no equity in denying the same to a school which invites and gains so many disciples. We learn that a citizens' committee of fifteen, representing in the aggregate $60,000,000, recently went to Albany on this very matter, and the vigor with which the petitions are being pushed in Brooklyn will doubtless suggest to the Governor the propriety of giving a careful and earnest consideration to the memorial.

The New Prospects of Mexico—The Resumption of the Republic.

This 20th of February is the day which the Mexican Republican leaders fixed some weeks ago for the occupation of the City of Mexico. The French evacuation of the capital was consummated on the 8th, and the Liberals calculated that from ten days to a fortnight would be required to clear away the disjointed and ragged army which still upheld the ragged flag of the so-called Empire. Since that time we have had reports of the defection of MEJIA and the defeat of MIRAMON, the two strongest supporters of MAXIMILIAN—MIRAMON being the most skillful soldier of the Imperialists and MEJIA the leader who controls the Indian population that constitutes six-eighths of the inhabitants of Mexico. MARQUEZ, a mean soldier and vacillating man, was left with the immediate defence of the capital; but we doubt that he is possessed of one-fifth of the ten thousand men he is credited with; and as the City of Mexico is militarily indefensible against even a small display of artillery, it is hardly to be expected that he would make any very formidable resistance to the advance of fate and JUAREZ. Our latest advices from the Liberal forces located them about eighteen leagues from the City of Mexico at the beginning of this month, and no one will have any difficulty in believing that, as they closed in upon the capital, they were joined by Liberal bodies from all parts of Mexico. Every leader of a band of "patriots," wherever located, would hasten forward to take a hand in the grand final rumpus with tottering imperialism, as well as to learn the promises and programme of the future. We should not wonder if JUAREZ were able to enter the capital with the largest and most uproarious army that ever trod its streets.

The fact that MAXIMILIAN remained in the capital after the departure of the French indicates at once the imperturbability of his character, and shows that he at least has yet hope of being able somehow to retain his throne. It would have been more in keeping with his dignity to leave Mexico with the army which brought him there, than to run the chances of escape and the risk of being compelled to skulk away after the success of the Liberals—if his imperial prospects were altogether blasted by the change in affairs. Had he not some reliance, satisfactory at all events to himself, in the stead of BAZAINE'S army, he would, even though on personal illterms with BAZAINE, have moved forward in the direction of Vera Cruz upon some pretext or other, and when there, without asking any French favors, he could easily find opportunity of crossing the Atlantic.

Viewing the subject at this point, and from this distance, it is certainly hard to see upon what MAXIMILIAN can base any rational hope of being able to remain as Emperor of Mexico. We have no doubt that the ecclesiastical magnates, who foresee the downfall of the Church supremacy on the triumph of the Liberals, have used their most persuasive influences to induce him to struggle to the last, and have promised to use every agency they can command to maintain his throne. We have no doubt that the military chieftains, whose fortunes are associated with those of the Imperial *régime*, have assured him not only of their own fidelity, but of the certainty of their success over the Republicans. We have no doubt that his personal popularity with the lower order of Mexicans in the capital has helped him to the belief that, notwithstanding adverse appearances, the nation is really on his side. And beside such positive grounds of hope as these, we have no doubt that he has another ground equally reliable, or rather unreliable, in the wretchedly demoralized condition of the Liberal party and the everlasting squabbles of its leaders, by means of which there is not left to this party a tithe even of its legitimate strength. It has doubtless been by constantly hearing and observing such things as these that MAXIMILIAN got the idea that there is still a chance for him in Mexico.

It is not worth while for any one to argue against these views or about them. Time must very soon settle their value. But we may say that with us they possess no force whatever. The Church party in Mexico is a political failure; the military chieftains around Maximilian are utterly untrustworthy, and the shouts of a Mexican mob are not worth the wind which they vex. Even the bickerings of the Liberal leaders, which weaken their cause, could only be taken advantage of by a party possessed of intrinsic strength as well as resources. We, therefore, regard the speedy downfall of the Empire and the triumph of Republicanism as assured; and the question of the prospects of Mexico after these impending, if not already accomplished, events, is already one of living interest.

We are so supremely anxious for the interests of the Mexican Republic that we eagerly catch at any sign that gives the least prospect of a condition of things different from the chronic anarchy under which it has so long suffered. So far as President JUAREZ is concerned, and so far as his influence may extend in the ordering of affairs, we have the highest ground of hope. Under his administration, before the French invasion, the principles of order and liberalism, and the general prosperity of the country, were advancing most promisingly. Several of the profoundest reforms—such as that relating to Church property—were inaugurated, and were carried so far that even MAXIMILIAN has been unable to reverse them, though peremptorily ordered to do so by the Pope. The prospects of Mexico were better during the administration of JUAREZ than they had been at any time since the country attained its independence. Much of this was due to his personal character—to his sagacity, firmness, moderation, and to his respect for the Constitution. His persistent devotion to the Republic through the long period of the invasion, notwithstanding imperial seductions that would have been too much for any other Mexican leader, and the wisdom he has shown in his policy even while a fugitive, signalize him more strongly than ever as the fittest person to manage affairs in this new Mexican emergency. If it be possible for any individual to give the Republic a good start at the commencement of its new career, he is the man for the occasion; and in this fact we have a ground of hope anything but trivial. There is a possibility, moreover, that the bitter experience which the Mexicans have had with foreign invasion and foreign domination may have had the effect of teaching them some valuable lessons which will now be of service. They must now apprehend the necessity of a Government that shall be able to organize the nation, command order, and maintain its own existence. In the fact, also, that it was the Church party which from the first to the last encouraged the invaders, the Mexicans have learned something about this detestable party which has been the great cause of the ills of Mexico, as it has likewise been the cause of the ills of Italy and of Spain, and of every other country which it has dominated. If the Mexican people have been brought to apprehend these few patent facts, we may again see JUAREZ able to resume the grand work of reform which he so boldly began six years ago. He will certainly have the best wishes of the American people.

The National Board of Underwriters and the Insurance Companies.

The numerous and disastrous fires that have occurred, not only in this City but in very many others, has forced the serious consideration of the subject upon the National Board of Underwriters, whose Executive Committee met yesterday, and the whole body of whom meets today. The discussions so far have been upon two points—the prevention of fires, and the share which companies may indirectly have had in bringing about their frequency. The two points are very different in their bearing. If the detection of fires immediately upon their outbreak, and their rapid extinguishment, be the chief object of all precautionary measures, then these operations lie for their accomplishment with the Fire Departments having the chief supervision. But so far we do not understand that the Fire Department is seriously blamed in the premises. Admitting that we might have a more active Commission, fair observers will generally admit that in this City, at least, the duties of the firemen have been faithfully and zealously performed. The causes of fires are not so much within their province as within that of the insuring companies. These causes are very various, but they have been added to by many circumstances. The use of kerosene, the almost universal use of steam-engines in large establishments, and the *slim* construction of many buildings, are among them. Special means of prevention which were before comparatively unnecessary are now called for. The vast accumulation of combustible materials which increase yearly renders the fires more unmanageable than they used to be when stores were not palaces of immense size and capacity. There is a greater degree of caution required also in the inspection of risks than formerly. These matters are clearly within the duty of the companies, and the question is whether that duty is fulfilled. It is said that it is not fulfilled, and that the business of insurance is conducted by some companies with dangerous recklessness. If this be really the case; if any companies think more of getting premiums anywhere and from anybody without regard to the safety of buildings or the character of their owners, than of what they may be called upon to pay for losses, they are highly to blame—and this is one point upon which the Convention must give very close attention to the facts as far as they can be ascertained. Of all kinds of business that of insurance needs to be most carefully conducted, for the failure of a company affects a large number outside of its officers and stockholders. The methods of precaution, of inspection, of taking bad risks must be discussed with a full understanding of the kind of reliance placed upon agents, of the responsibility attaching to property-owners, and the risks to the fair fame of the companies themselves.

While it is charged that the evils to which we allude exist very largely, there is a graver matter which has forced itself into public notice. The crime of incendiarism seems to be on the increase, and few detections of its authors can be arrived at. There are two ways of dealing with this—one by very rigid police inquiry and the severest punishment of the offenders, and the other a strict scrutiny into the characters and possible motives of insurers. The character of a proposed insurer can be frequently if not always ascertained, and the relation of his stock in trade to the proposed amount of insurance, nearly always. But there is said to be little care taken upon either point—nay, worse than this—men are allowed to take out policies which more than cover not only what they possess, but more than they ever hope or intend to possess. The reason for this is said to be that competition among the offices is very high, and that no customer is unwelcome. For the consequences of such a system the offices may be justly charged as responsible. Nor can they with any show of reason blame any but themselves. It is of little use to speak of the morality of the case, or they might be accused of lowering the morality of the public. The class who burn down houses are guided by no morality whatever, and would commit any crime for profit. Their number is not increased by reckless management of companies, but they are rather offered a new description of lucrative crime. The suggestion, therefore, that the self interest of insurers be appealed to by refusal to insure more than, say, three-fourths of the value of their stock, and so throwing upon them a portion of the loss, seems well-timed. No person ought to be allowed to over-insure, and, if insuring to even the value of the stock does not check incendiarism, insurance to a less value may well be resorted to. And as with incendiaries, so with all other insured persons. The certainty that the owner of a building must bear a portion of the loss from fire, will make him careful and become his own watchman and detective. As for the proposition to take a risk and receive full pay for it, and then in case of the full sum insured being paid paying only a portion, that is only another way of raising the premium, and not a very clean way either.

As to kerosene, we have already alluded more than once to the large number of lamp explosions which are taking place. The subject should receive the attention of the Underwriters, for it is one of great importance. It would not be difficult to cause the purity of the oil to be tested, not only in insured dwellings but in stores—there are in fact laws relating to adulteration which could be made use of, if there were any earnest purpose manifested. The whole subject of fires, companies and public safety will we hope be completely investigated.

Other Phases of the Whisky Frauds.

The contest which is going on everywhere now between the fraudulent distillers and the Government takes multifarious shapes. We have had occasion to point out several of them, but have by no means gone through the list. Those of which we have spoken hitherto have been attempts on the part of the defrauders to escape the notice of the officers of the law, and to carry on their business without falling at all into the law's clutches. They do not, however, by any means confine themselves to that kind of a contest, or give up without a struggle, even when the Government officers have seized upon their property. On the contrary, they are just as ready then as before to avail themselves of any means of escape. Sometimes they have bribed keepers, who were put in charge, to absent themselves for a short time, but long enough to allow them to spirit away the seized property. Or they openly attack the officers, in some instances, or in others steal it away in ways that are not known. It is not an uncommon thing in this City for the United States Marshal to make his return to process issued in suits brought to forfeit such goods, that they have been stolen while in charge of the Internal Revenue Collector. This ought not to be so. It may be too much perhaps to ask the revenue officers to discover every illicit still, or every barrel of whisky which is distilled in fraud of the revenue, but surely it is not too much to expect that after they once seize a still or other property for such a fraud, they shall keep it safely, and hand it over to the officers of the Courts.

But even when the law gets a firm hold of their property, the rogues do not abandon it. They defend before the Courts if the amount is large enough to warrant it, and if it is not, they attend on the sales of the forfeited property, and by combinations among themselves often succeed in frightening off bidders and purchasing back their property at little more than a nominal price. We suspect that a statement of the prices at sales of such property in this City would show that they have been generally sold for much less than the fair market value. Indeed it was, as we understand, in consequence of the general prevalence of such a state of things that an order was issued not long since suspending all such sales throughout the country. A sample of the way in which such things have been done may be found described in another column, in a decision of the United States District Court setting aside a sale of the kind. The property was appraised at over a thousand dollars, but was bought at the sale for about two hundred. A bidder who was disposed to give a higher price for the property was quietly informed that he would not be allowed to take the property away from the premises, and he, of course, refused to bid in such a state of things.

We have no doubt that the setting aside of this sale will be a good precedent. So will the case which we published a few days ago, where the whole establishment of a brewer was forfeited because of his engaging in illegal distilling. He had a still put up in his hayloft, which was connected with the engine that ran his brewery, and which was detected by the officers finding and following a hose which led into a cask of spirits and was found to lead back to this wooden still, which was yet hot. The efficacy of this case consists in the forfeiting not only the still and the spirits, but all the personal property in the building and lot in which they were, which made illicit distilling a somewhat serious business for that brewer. A few more such forfeitures and the sending of a few men to prison for being engaged in the fraud, may do something to stop this business. Nothing else will.

Another important step was taken yesterday in reference to the great frauds on the revenue in the Third Collection District, of which we have heretofore spoken. The Grand Jury met a few days ago, for the first time since the cases were closed before the United States Commissioner, and they very soon brought in indictments against several of the parties whose names have been connected with the affair, among them a joint indictment against TILTON, the Inspector, and DEVLIN and LEVAN, the dealers, who were prominent in the fraud by branding liquor as "manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866." The trial of the parties was set down for next week. Perhaps it was not a result of the near approach of this trial, and perhaps it was; but the fact is that yesterday, on an affidavit made by TILTON, the Inspector, a warrant of arrest was issued against F. W. TAPPAN, the Deputy Collector of the District. This looks as though Mr. TILTON had determined to tell all he knew about the matter, and if so, no one can tell whether the exposures which have been already made may not be thrown entirely into the shade by what is to come.

THE CHOLERA—IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—During the late prevalence of Cholera at Vienna, one Dr. KOLB, a prominent physician of that city, subjected the rice-water discharges of his patients to microscopic examination. He has now published the results of his researches, and they are truly remarkable and well worthy the closest attention and scrutiny of the medical faculty. He says that with the greatest magnifying power he could procure, he discovered in the fluid substance millions upon millions of mushroom-like entomistic excrescences, in which he claims to have found the germ of this fearful epidemic. To detect a remedy capable of destroying these "mushrooms" and preventing their growth, he thinks would be the surest specific against the spread of Cholera. He had communicated his discovery to Dr. MAX PETTENKOFER of Munich, but this distinguished authority on epidemics and disinfectants has not as yet, to our knowledge, given any opinion upon it.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN NEW-YORK STATE.—The statutes of New-York make WASHINGTON'S Birthday a legal holiday for this State. Apart from the fact that the majority of people would be grateful for a few more days of relaxation from excessive toil, there seems a somewhat surprising indifference to the subject throughout the country. The day surely ought to be a national anniversary, and should be honored by the nation, however much the precepts and example of the man, the anniversary of whose birth it celebrates, may have been departed from in these rapidly moving times.

BRUTALITY OF THE TURKS.—How the Turks carry on the war against the Cretans is demonstrated by an incident related in a letter from Athens. The Christians in Selino were informed by the Consuls at Canea, that European ships would appear off Sugia, and take such families away as chose to leave the island. In consequence, nearly 3,000 women and children flocked thither, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the promised vessels. A large steamer appeared, carrying the English flag, and was cheered by those on shore, when suddenly the steamer turned out to be a Turkish ship-of-war, opened her ports and fired her broadsides into the helpless and unarmed crowds. Over 150 women and children were killed outright, and a much larger number more or less seriously wounded. Such wanton acts of cruelty and barbarism must hasten the termination of Turkish dominion in Europe.

THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.—It is well known that all the trouble between Austria and Hungary arose from the demands of the Hungarians for an independent Ministry of their own, which demands the Vienna Government has hitherto refused. Matters having reached a crisis, the Emperor at last conceded what was asked and the points of an agreement between Vienna and Pesth have at last been settled between M. VON BEUST on the one hand and Count ANDRASSY on the other. For those of our readers who take an interest in Hungarian affairs we give the names of those who are proposed to form the new Ministry: SOMSICH, Interior: LONGAY, Finances; WENKHEIM, Army; EOTVOS, Public Worship and Education; HORVATH or TOTH, Justice, and GOVOOR, Public Works. Count ANDRASSY is spoken of as the President of the Council.

THE LAST OF A GLORIOUS BAND.—A telegram was received yesterday in Congress announcing the death, at Edinburgh, Saratoga County, N. Y., of SAMUEL DOWNING, the last surviving soldier who was actually under arms in the war of the Revolution. Mr. DOWNING'S age has been stated at from 100 to 106, but we are not able to determine the precise figure. He enlisted in New-Hampshire, near the close of the war, and after peace found his way to New-York, in which State he lived for more than half a century. There have been a dozen or more of "last of the pensioners," but we presume that the decease of this well-known citizen closes the list, and that there is not now a man living who actually bore arms in our great struggle for liberty. Sixty-seven years have gone by since WASHINGTON died, and he was almost the first (not slain in battle) to lead the long array of patriots whose glorious line is finished by the departure of SAMUEL DOWNING.

Amusements.

STEINWAY HALL.—The last popular concert of the Wednesday series takes place to-night at this establishment. Mr. HARRISON has given these charming entertainments throughout the season with unfailing regularity, and he withdraws them now only that entertainments of a larger character may take their place. After to-night the Wednesday will be devoted to oratorio, with musical forces much larger than we have yet had in such works, and with the completeness and certainty which may always be predicted under Mr. HARRISON'S calm and unfailing management. To-night, therefore, is the last opportunity of hearing Mme. PAREPA in a miscellaneous entertainment. She will sing—as she did last Wednesday—a selection of grand pieces from the most accepted operas of the day. Her rendering of them, we may safely say, will be perfect, for Mme. PAREPA is not afflicted by trifles. Mr. MILLS will play two operatic fantasies, and Mr. CARL ROSA will do the same. The orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, will contribute its very important *quota* to the occasion, and Mr. COLBY will preside at the piano.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—On Thursday next Mr. FREDERICK WIDDOWS will be the recipient of a complimentary concert at Steinway Hall. Mr. WIDDOWS has worked hard and long in the cause of public amusements. He was, we believe, the first manager of the French Theatre—long before French theatricals had become fashionable. Like all pioneers, he finds himself isolated. His friends recognizing the services he has performed in many and various ways, have tendered him this entert

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 19 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Fenian Outbreak at an End and No New Rising Apprehended.

The Government Plan of Reform Denounced by John Bright.

The Spanish Government Inaugurating Reforms in Cuba.

Telegraphic Communication with China.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Troubles in Ireland—The Government Still Sending Over Troops.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Noon.

None of the armed Fenians in Kerry County have been captured, but they have all disappeared. The Irish peasantry are perfectly willing to give any intelligence, but they object to assist in the arrest of their countrymen.

Three British ships-of-war are riding at anchor in Kenmare River to awe the people into obedience, and for service if need be.

Earl Derby, the first Lord of the Treasury, say officially: "The alarm has passed. All the peasants are loyal. The Government will treat the prisoners justly, and if need be severely."

The Irish Secretary, Lord Naas, says that no new rising of the Fenians is apprehended. There were only one hundred and twenty engaged in the late revolt.

Notwithstanding these denials the Government is still sending troops to Ireland. The Lancers Guards have received orders to depart immediately.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

The bill for the Confederation of the British Provinces in North America has been read twice in Parliament.

John Bright Denounces the Government Plan of Reform.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

John Bright denounces in strong terms the plan of reform proposed by the Derby Government, and urges continued agitation of the question by the masses.

Telegraphic Communication with China.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

A weekly telegraph and express line combined is now open to Tientsin, the port of Peking, China. The time occupied in the transmission of a message from London to Tientsin is now reduced to twelve days.

The Steamship Bavaria.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Noon.

The steamship *Bavaria*, which left Hamburg on the 16th of January for New-York, and which was subsequently spoken at sea disabled, has arrived safely at Falmouth, England. She experienced heavy weather whereby her rudder was broken and other damage entailed. The passengers are all well.

Liverpool, Feb. 19—Evening.

All the passengers of the steamer *Bavaria*, together with her mails, and parcels, have been forwarded from Falmouth to Southampton, where they will be put on board the steamer *Teutonia*, which leaves that port to-morrow for New-York.

SPAIN.

Reforms to be Made in the Administration of Cuba.

Madrid, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Spanish Government is about to inaugurate a series of reforms in the administration of the Island of Cuba. One of the new measures will be the substitution of an income tax of eight per cent. to replace the existing heavy tax on land and industry.

ITALY.

The Approaching Parliamentary Elections.

Florence, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Vigorous preparations are being made by all parties for the approaching election for the new Parliament, and much excitement is shown in the canvass throughout the kingdom.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bombardment of Curupaity by the Brazilian Fleet.

Lisbon, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

By the arrival of the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro news has been received that the Brazilian fleet had appeared before the town of Curupaity and bombarded the place, with what result is not stated. The whole fleet subsequently sailed for Humaita.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Arrival of the Colorado at Hong Kong.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Telegraphic advices from China report that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Colorado*, which left San Francisco on the 1st of January, arrived at Japan on the 22d and at Hong Kong on the 30th of the same month.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet, and prices are unchanged. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14d.; Middling Orleans, 14¼d.

Breadstuffs are steady. Corn 39s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for California brands.

Provisions are generally firm. Lard, however, has declined to 50s. ℔ cwt. for American.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Feb. 9—Evening.

Cotton.—The market for Cotton continued quiet and closed unchanged at 14d. for Middling Uplands, and 14¼d. for Middling Orleans. The sales to-day foot up 9,000 bales.

Trade Report.—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and depressed.

Breadstuffs.—The market is firm. Corn 39s. per quarter for Mixed Western. Oats—Canadian and American, 3s. 3d. per 45 pounds.

Provisions—The Provision market is generally firm. American Lard unchanged at 50s. 3d. ℔ 112 lbs.

Produce—Spirits Turpentine quoted at 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Linseed Cakes, thin oblong for feeding, £10 15s. ℔ ton.

Petroleum is unchanged from 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for refined Pennsylvania and Canada white.

Financial.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Noon.

Consols for money	91
Erie Railway Shares	37¼
Five-Twenties	74
Illinois Central	ex. div. 77¼

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

Consols closed unchanged at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	74
Illinois Central Shares	ex-div. 78
Erie Railway Shares	38¼

Frankfort, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¼.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

American Bonds are quoted to-day at 83¼.

MARINE NEWS.

The City of Paris at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Tuesday, Feb. 19—Noon.

The steamship *City of Paris*, from New-York Feb. 9, arrived at this port last evening. The London mails and passengers were landed, when the *Paris* proceeded to Liverpool.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Preparations for Leaving—Grand Review of French Troops—Action of the American Consul—Miramon Proposes to Desert Maximilian—Movements of Juarez—Censorship of the Press—The Forced Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

The signs of an early evacuation of the city accumulate. The Emperor advertises his plate, coaches, horses and mules for sale, and the auction will take place at the palace on the 29th, 30th and 31st of the current month. Eight thousand French troops, six hundred families and $3 000,000 of coined silver left here on the morning of the 22d inst. for Vera Cruz. Marshal Bazaine's wife was ill with fever and could not go at that time. The Archbishop and four State Bishops, the Countess de Nonz, several of the Ministers and 4,000 French troops will leave here on the 27th inst. There will then remain here but 6,000 of the original Expeditionary Corps of France. Eleven or twelve thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery were reviewed by Marshal Bazaine, Castlenan and Negrete on Sunday morning last on the plain beyond Belen.

The Marshal has sent word the second time to Porfirio Diaz that he will surrender the plaza of this city to him on the 5th inst. The first dispatches sent to him by Lawyer Pedro Garay y Garay were taken by Marquez, and Garay sent to prison. The Marshal ordered the Chief of Police, Gen. Ugarte, to release Garay. The order was not complied with, and the Marshal then sent a file of French soldiers and arrested Ugarte and imprisoned him. These incidents occurred on Wednesday, the 16th. On the 17th the *Patria*, the Ministerial organ, most grossly abused and insulted the French commanders, who suppressed the periodical and imprisoned the editors. On Saturday Ugarte, Garay and the two editors of the *Patria* were released, a compromise having been made between the French commanders and the Government.

Brig.-Gen. Zerman, U. S. A., had obtained permission and authority from the Government to raise and command a National Guard. The Consul of the United States, in a card published in the *Mexican Times* of the 22d inst., called all the citizens of the United States to meet at the rooms of the Consulate last night at 7 o'clock. The object of the meeting, we learned upon assembly, was to hear the Consul advise Americans to stand aloof from this organization of Gen. Zerman.

Maximilian recently sent an order to Gen. Miramon to return to the City of Mexico with his command. Miramon replied yesterday by telegraph that he had consulted with his officers, and all had agreed that it would be dangerous to pursue that course, since it had become a certainty that quite a large and well-armed and provisioned army of Liberals would immediately invest the capital within half a day after the departure of the French. Miramon, we learn, has said that if Juarez will pardon him, he will pronounce against the Empire.

Juarez arrived in Zacatecas from Durango on the 17th inst. He said he would leave for San Luis Potosi as soon as he had seen to the reorganization of republican institutions in Zacatecas. The *Sombra de Zaragoza*, the official organ of the Republic, which has appeared in San Luis, says Juarez will reach there by this date—the 24th. He will then be within four days' stage ride of the capital. There is nothing to hinder him from advancing to within three leagues (or nine miles) of this city at once. We expect him to appear within sight of his capital by the 8th of February.

Marshal Bazaine, we learn to-day, has sent Gens. Castignay and Negrete to meet Juarez at Queretaro, to see if some conference cannot be held, and a compromise made with the authorities of the Republic, by which France will receive some guarantee for the payment of her original claims on Mexico at least. We doubt whether President Juarez will meet them at all. He need not compromise now. They have called him a brigand, a robber, and outlawed him, and we are ready to believe that he will meet them only as invaders of his country, especially as he sees around him a large and well-disciplined and patriotic army.

The *Mexican Times* received an *advertencia* from the Political Prefect on the 19th inst., with the order to publish it on the first page. The order reads as follows:

Department of Political Prefect, Valley of Mexico, Sec. 2, No. 40, Mexico, Jan. 19, 1867.

To the Editors of the Mexican Times:

You having given offence in the first grade, and attacked the form of government which now exists in this country, in your two editorial articles entitled "An Irrepressible Antagonism" and "The Situation," the Prefect orders this, the first *advertencia*, in accordance with the laws of the Press. You will give the preference place to this advertisement in your number of Tuesday.

CARLOS ZAVALA, Secretary.

The advertisement was received by the managing editor late Saturday night. On the evening of Sunday the editor sent the Emperor Maximilian a printed copy of the *advertencia*. On the afternoon of Monday, and only three hours before the *Times* would have been in print with the *advertencia* as ordered, the editor received a second communication from the Prefect, saying that His Majesty the Emperor had directed that the Prefect should *Cavantar* or revoke the advertisement. This was a direct triumph over the Prefect and the Ministry, which had determined upon suppressing the paper as soon as Marshal Bazaine suppressed their organ, the *Patria*, and imprisoned its editor for libelous and insulting language. Evidently the Emperor has never been consulted in these suppression acts. The Prefects and Ministers have ruled with a high hand, and the result of their tyrannical and despotic actions over the Press has quite nearly crushed all attempts to diffuse intelligence by means of newspapers. The cities of San Luis, Durango, Zacatecas and Chihuahua have sixteen daily papers supporting the Republic. There are only five newspapers published in the Empire, and with the Mexican *Times*, six. One of the Spanish papers, the *Conciencia Publica*, of Puebla, is a religious paper. The *Lere Nouvelle* (French) advocates abdication. The *Sociadad* and *Pajore Verde* are church or conservative papers, the editors and owners of which have made all necessary preparations to sail with the last French troops for "fairer climes away." It would have been a source of extreme gratification of these last two papers to have had the *advertencia* of the *Mexican Times* printed, but, as it is, they know nothing of this episode in the history of Imperialism in Mexico.

The anxiety of the French merchants, and of Mexican merchants, who have been identified with the Empire, to leave with the French troops, has caused a great number of "selling outs." French wines and French goods are sold here now 25 per cent. below manufacturers' prices. Dry goods, jewelry, perfumery, liquors, sweetmeats and groceries are drugs in the market. What few French houses remain are those which have immense sums due throughout the interior. These have all either given their stores over into the hands of German or English houses, or changed the names of their houses from French to Spanish.

Yesterday the Minister of War sent a number of Mexicans to prison for refusing to pay over their portion of the *prestamo* of $1,000,000, which was levied upon eighty different houses. The Minister told Señora Campos, an old American lady, yesterday, that he should not force her to pay, but if she did not send her $5,000 within twenty-four hours he would send her her passport to leave the country. There is no one who believes that any portion of this $1,000,000 will be employed for military purposes, neither do they think any debts of the Empire will be paid with it. They all believe that every cent of the money thus raised will pass immediately into the hands of Marquez and the Ministers who are anxious to leave the country. The Ministers, like the Emperor, are realizing their property, and what other conclusion can we arrive at than that they intend to hasten out of the country at an early day? B.

Escape of Prisoners from Portsmouth Jail—Shipping at Fortress Monroe.

Fort Monroe, Monday, Feb. 18.

Eight negroes escaped from Portsmouth (Va.) Jail on Saturday. Their plan of operations was very ingenious. With an old hinge, discovered beneath their cell floor, they pried the iron casing from the cell door, then waiting until a train of cars was passing by, so as to drown any noise they might make, they burst the door through and darted away.

The officers started in pursuit, and as they were approaching a small negro settlement beyond the city, were fired upon by some of the people who, it was thought, were harboring the fugitives.

No traces, however, of the latter could be discovered. Three of the prisoners had been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The others were confined awaiting trial for larceny.

It is said there are over 3,000 bales of cotton awaiting transportation in Atlanta, Ga., intended to be forwarded by the air line to Norfolk for shipment to New-York.

The steamer *Yasoo* was loaded at Norfolk yesterday with a cargo of 1,600 bales, and the *Niagara*, on her return trip to New-York, will also take as large a cargo.

The steamer *Georgianna* arrived from Norfolk to-night, and took on board the Thirty-eighth United States colored troops, which regiment arrived on the steamship *Victor* this morning. The *Georgianna* sails for Richmond about midnight.

The English bark *Sir Humphrey Davy*, which recently arrived from Rio Janeiro with coffee, has been ordered to Baltimore. The bark *Lapwing*, from Rio Janeiro, 38 days, arrived in the Chesapeake Bay yesterday, bound to Baltimore.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The ship *Enoch Train*, of Boston, with a cargo of fifteen hundred tons of coal on board, consigned to the naval station at Mare Island, California, arrived here to-day from Norfolk, fully repaired.

The United States frigate *Susquehannah*, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, bearing the pennant of Acting Rear-Admiral Palmer, arrived in the harbor this morning.

The *Susquehannah* takes the position of flagship in the place of the gunboat *Rhode Island*, and will shortly sail for the West Indies, merely coming here to await the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. It is thought she will proceed direct to Havana.

The steamship *Victor*, Capt. Gates, from New-Orleans *via* Key West, bound to New-York, arrived here late last night, having on board the Thirty-eighth United States (Colored) Regiment, under Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. M. Hall.

The steamer *James A. Gary*, Capt. Wilson, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk, on Saturday, with a cargo of naval stores to be shipped direct to Europe.

The steamer *Delaware*, which succeeds the *Peruvian*, which sailed a few days since, arrived at Norfolk this morning, and will be loaded with dispatch with cotton and marine stores for Liverpool. The *Delaware* is a vessel about the size of the *Peruvian*, and will take on board a full cargo at Norfolk.

The United States gunboat *Yantic*, lately repaired and put in commission at the Gosport Navy-yard, arrived here this afternoon. She anchored at the Compass buoy in order to adjust her compasses, and will sail in a few days to join the North Atlantic Squadron. The gunboat *Tacony* has been put in commission, and after being repaired and fitted at the Gosport Yard, will join the same squadron.

Ruffianism in Kentucky—Tried for Murder.

Louisville, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The *Journal's* special correspondence says that a mob composed of the remains of Quantrell's guerrillas broke open Mr. Carey's house at Parkersville and seized and hanged Mr. Carey. He had been tried for stealing a horse to escape from the rebels at the battle of Perryville.

The United States Court at Louisville yesterday acquitted Dr. C. W. Farris, who was indicted for the murder of Morrow and Baker.

The river is falling steadily.

More Indian Trouble Threatened.

Topeka, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

A messenger on the Santa Fé stage line, who reached Junction City on Wednesday night last, states that as he came through Fort Dodge, the commanding officer forbade his going on, as there was great danger from the Indians. He says they were so badly scared at Fort Dodge that they were digging ditches, throwing up earthworks, &c.

The Tragedy at Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass., Monday, Feb. 18.

An inquest in the case of Ingalls Damon, the old man whose remains were found in the ruins of his barn, which was burned on Wednesday evening, was concluded on Saturday, Feb. 16, and resulted in the arrest of Edward P. Hinman, the husband of Damon's daughter, on suspicion of his having caused the death of the old man.

Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Sapenning's coach factory, No. 56 German-street, near Eutaw, caught fire this evening, it is supposed accidentally. The upper portion was destroyed. The estimated loss on stock and building is $12,000; partially insured—$5,000 in Washington office of this city.

Billiard Champion of Connecticut.

Hartford, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Matt. H. Hewins, of Hartford, won the champion billiard cue of Connecticut, from M. Wollaham, of Hartford, this evening, by 263 points, in a game of 1,000 points, carom. The winner's average was 7, and his highest run 65.

Cotton Warehouse Burned in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

A small warehouse near Federal-street, containing $40,000 worth of cotton, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Part of the cotton was saved in good condition. It was fully insured.

Inauguration of Gov. Cox of Maryland.

Baltimore, Tuesday Feb. 19.

In the Maryland Senate to-day an order was passed designating Tuesday next as the day for the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. Cox as Governor in the place of Gov. Swann, elected to the United States Senate.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The pilot-boat *Maryland* boarded yesterday in Chesapeake Bay barks *Pleiades*, from Londonderry, and *Agawan*, from Cardiff; brigs *Model* and *Harry*, from the West Indies for Baltimore.

Marine Intelligence.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Since Jan. 1 nearly 30 ships, against 6 last year, and 53 barks, against 44 last year, have arrived at this port.

Fifty thousand bales of cotton have been received here during the same period.

Alabama Legislature.

Montgomery, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-night. No action has been taken on the Federal elections.

The Troubles at Fernandina.

From the Fernandina Courier, Feb. 6.

The orders of Col. Sprague, which we publish below, if not satisfactory to everybody, are as near so as under existing affairs they could be made. Col. Sprague fully recognizes the supremacy of the State authority, and heartily desires to see its laws upheld.

The troops could not be placed under a more prudent and discreet officer than Major Cole. His previous bearing is a guarantee that he will pursue the strict line of his duty:

Headquarters Department of Florida, Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 29, 1867.

Special Order No. 14.—The state of affairs in this city require that immediate steps be taken to secure the protection of life and property, and to guarantee the quietude of the community, and the execution of civil law. When such a state of things exists, it becomes my duty to interpose such proper authority as will allay the fears of the helpless and the unoffending, and to unite with those of my fellow-citizens who will give their support to those observances distinguishing all communities in the preservation of peace, security and good order. To this end, I have ordered a company of United States troops, under the command of Captain and Brevet Major Alonzo A. Cole, of the Seventh United States Infantry, to take post in this city, and now call upon all citizens to aid in the preservation of law and order. I hereby warn all persons and parties, as well as the freedmen residing in this city and upon the island, to abstain from any act whatever that will bring down upon them with severity the punishment of military law. Questions of an irritating character have arisen in the adjustment of claims, and are now under consideration by the authorities at Washington, which will, through the agency of His Excellency Gov. Walker, now present, bring litigation to an amicable settlement. In the meantime, the peace of the community, the lives of citizens and the security of property will be preserved.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel Seventh United States Infantry,
Commanding District.

The Burning of the Steamer City of Bath—The Boats Swamped.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of the 15th inst. publishes an account of the burning of the steamer *City of Bath*, off Cape Hatteras, on the 10th inst. The details were obtained from Charles O. Davis, one of the four survivors of the crew who have reached that city, and are as follows:

At the time of her taking fire, which occurred about five miles northwest of Hatteras, the steamer was on her voyage from Boston to Savannah, with a large assorted cargo. There were twenty-six persons in all on board, including three passengers. The fire broke out in the coal-bunkers between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the 10th inst., and is believed to have originated from the bursting of a hanging lamp suspended over one of the bunkers. Every effort was made to extinguish it, the Captain working and directing the crew at the same time. It gained upon them rapidly, however, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the flames burst out from the forward hatches. It then seemed useless to endeavor to save the vessel, and she was accordingly abandoned. The boats, three in number, were lowered. The passengers and five of the crew entered the first, a metallic life-boat, which was soon afterward swamped by striking the guards of the steamer, and all on board of it were lost. Another party of seven took possession of the second boat, and have not since been heard from. The metallic life-boat, after being righted, was occupied by Capt. Cony, of the *City of Bath*, the second mate, a Savannah River pilot, the first steward and four others. Nine of the crew, including the engineer, entered the the third boat, also a metallic one. The boat containing the Captain and others was soon afterward capsized, and all on board were lost except the Captain and mate, who were rescued by the party in the engineer's boat.

On Sunday afternoon the schooner *Laura S. Watson* was hailed, and in coming to the assistance of the party, a high wind prevailing at the time, she collided with the boat and overturned it. The boat was six times righted and overturned, and the crew one by one becoming exhausted, and the schooner being temporarily unable to render them assistance on account of the heavy sea, dropped off and were drowned. After desperate exertions four of the crew were saved. Their names are Charles O. Davis, Patrick Donovan, Jeremiah O'Brien and Frank Tobey.

Among those supposed to be lost are the three passengers, Capt. Coney, Mr. Mead, First Mate; Mr. Bacon, Second Mate; the Savannah Pilot, (name unknown,) A. Gilder, Chief-Engineer; John Wiggin, First Assistant-Engineer; Chas. A. Clark, Second Assistant-Engineer; Talbert, First Steward; Moses Taylor, Second Steward; Mr. Banks, Quartermaster; John Ryan, Fireman; Charles Potter, Cook; Second Cook (name unknown,) and three coal passers, John Hamilton, William Flinn, and one whose name is unknown, and two sailors whose names are also unknown.

The following is the substance of the report of Capt. Dority of the schooner *Laura S. Watson*:

On Sunday morning, Feb. 20, Cape Hatteras, bearing W. S. W., 38 miles distant, blowing a strong gale and a very sharp sea running from the N. W., 11 A. M., made a vessel on our lee bow on fire, kept off and ran down to her. Proved to be the steamer *City of Bath*, of the Boston and Savannah line, burned so low that the water was washing into her. Saw no one on board, ran to the S. W. about four miles, made a boat on our weather bow full of men. We ran along until dead to leeward of them, hauled the jib down and hove the schooner to under balance reefed mainsail and foresail. The boat rowed across our bow and before they got her around was astern of us. We hove them a line, which they got. The man who had the steering oar, which was Capt. Coney, of the steamer, did not seem to know what he was about. I told them to get out their oars again and pull the boat to leeward of us again, so as to get clear of our lee-quarter. Just as they got her going ahead nicely, the Captain sheered her hard to with his bar, which brought her under our lee-quarter again and capsized her instantly; (she was a metallic lifeboat, with eleven men.) When she went over they let our line go and the first sea carried them out of our reach. There was such a bad sea that our small boat could not have lived two minutes. So we made sail, wore ship and stood back again; did not reach them the first time. We made five tacks, twice we stood by and could not find them, there was such a heavy sea, and one end of the boat was sunk. All but four men were washed away and drowned. We saved four by running by them and heaving them lines, their names are Frank Toby, Charles Davis, Jeremiah O'Brien and Patrick Donovan, all of Boston. There were twenty-six persons on board the steamer, and twenty-two lost. There were three passengers, one man, woman and child. The fire started in one of the coal bunkers, caused by a partition taking fire from a lamp that was hanging against it, took fire about 1 o'clock Sunday morning; the steamer was hove to at the time. The boats left the steamer about 4 o'clock in the morning—three boats, two life and one common boat. The Captain's boat swamped about daylight; all lost but four out of her, the Captain, pilot, second mate and steward. The other life-boat picked them up. The passengers were in the Captain's boat; the Captain left the woman and child in his boat dead. The common boat left the ship with four men in her. We could not find anything of them, though we continued our search from 11 o'clock until night.

An Interview with Gen. Grant—What He Says of the South.

Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 18, 1867.

We paid our respects to Gen. Grant at his headquarters on Saturday. We found him hard at work, but cordial as usual in receiving friends. We had last met him at City Point, just before the grand and decisive movement that crushed out the rebellion. Then he appeared careworn and almost prostrated by his great labors. Now he gives evidence of an easier life and less exacting duties. He is, however, the same calm, modest, eminently sensible and well-poised man, whose military combinations broke the back of rebellion and brought the traitors to a surrender. He conversed freely upon the condition of the country, and there is no attempt at concealment of his views. The questions put to him and his answers were substantially as follows:

Q.—The rebellion was put down by the strong arm of military power under your direction, and surely the work was well done. Now the question is, what policy shall be pursued for the reorganization of the late rebel States?

A.—No, the work is not all done. The fighting is finished, but the very important matter of reconstruction is yet to be completed. I think if the Southern States had accepted the Amendment instead of rejecting it so hastily, they would have been admitted by Congress in December, but now I think they will have to take the Amendment, and manhood suffrage besides. Congress will insist upon this.

Q.—How are affairs at the South, General? Is it true that in Texas and many other sections no adequate protection is given to Union men?

A.—It is true that in a large proportion of Texas a Union man is not safe if beyond the limits of military protection. In and about Galveston a better state of things exist, and a majority of the people, I have no doubt, would be glad to have the laws enforced. In many other sections of the South loyal men have no proper security for life and property unless they are so located as to be taken care of by the military. The Civil Courts fail to punish offences against Union citizens, white and black. And as for that matter they were always remiss. I am told that no murderer who had held what is called a respectable position before he committed the crime was ever hung or otherwise punished in the State of Virginia, and I believe the same is true of most, if not all, the late slave States.

Q.—You say, General, the Civil Courts have failed to protect Unionists at the South. Well, are not the so-called State Governments there the greatest of all failures?

A.—That is a political question for Congress to decide. I only give facts, and others may construe them as they please. I believe that large numbers at the South would be glad to have the laws enforced impartially; in some parts this is the sentiment of the majority. But the trouble is they are overborne by the lawless element, and cannot enforce justice.

Q.—Well, in any event there can be no more fighting?

A.—Oh, no, unless Brooks and Wood and that Copperhead set get up their threatened war, and there is some doubt I think whether they will undertake to carry out their threats.

One of our party, Mr. C. O. Greene, of Troy, who is on his way to Augusta, Ga., here made the inquiry whether a Union man is perfectly safe in traveling South?

A.—Oh, yes, perfectly safe. There is no danger at all on the regular lines of travel. But then if you should stop and get into angry political discussions, there would be danger in some places no doubt. In that case shooting would probably be passed off as justifiable homicide, if the murderer was arrested at all.

After passing compliments, &c., we bade the General good day, all our party being highly pleased with the interview, and feeling strengthened in our conviction that U. S. Grant is not only fit to be General, but eminently fit to hold the more exalted position of President of the United States, to which a loyal people will call him. J. M. F.

The Re-election of Senator Nye—Rejoicings in Nevada.

A dispatch from Carson City, Nevada, to the San Francisco *Alta* states that as soon as the result of the ballot by which Senator Nye was reëlected was declared, the excitement became intense. The fire-bells commenced to ring, cannon were fired, the Carson Band was brought out, and shouting for Nye and Nevada, congratulations, shaking of hands, and embracing were the order of the hour. Gov. Nye made an eloquent response before the Convention, which had, immediately upon counting the votes, sent a Committee to invite him before them. After the remarks by the Senator elect, the Houses adjourned, and for hours the city was a scene of wild enthusiasm. Gov. Nye received his friends at his room, where congratulatory speeches were made, toasts drank, and God speed given to him by many a friend, and even by those of different political faith. At Virginia City there was also great rejoicing, the old guard Union men being jubilant over the result, while from San Francisco the following greeting was sent by telegraph:

To James W. Nye, Carson City, Nevada:

Our redemption is *Nye!* The *coast* is now clear!

California Union State Central Committee.

The Late Prof. Bache.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular, directing that the Coast Survey office be draped in black, in respect to the memory of the late eminent Superintendent of that branch of the public service, and that it be closed on the day of the funeral:

Treasury Department, Feb. 19.

In the death of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Prof. Bache, the Department mourns the loss of one of its most valuable and most highly-cherished officers. His decease occurred at Newport, R. I., on the 17th inst., in his 61st year.

No man within the present generation was more widely known in the walks of practical science; none has been so closely identified with collateral service in the various public Departments.

Alexander Dallas Bache was born at Philadelphia in April, 1806. He graduated at the Military Academy in 1825, and there remained a year as Assistant Professor. Subsequently, having resigned from the Corps of Engineers, he filled at intervals until the year 1843, an important chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Within the same period he was during five years President of Girard College, and matured the system of education adopted for the Philadelphia High School yielding to that object time for examining the principles of systematic education in Europe. His devotion to practical science, and his abilities as an administrative officer being well known, Prof. Bache was appointed in December, 1843, to the vacant post of Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Under his direction that great national work has been eminent, no less for its abundant results than for its high scientific character, which has won the approbation of the leading learned bodies of the world, among whom his name has long been held in honor. He possessed by nature the qualities most conducive to success in the management of widely-extended public interests. Invariably mild and forbearing toward those serving under his direction, his unremitting energies and his untiring patience were as invariably given to the accomplishment of the service in view. His sympathy with the efforts of others, and readiness to give credit for their exertions, secured a cordial spirit of coöperation. Sagacity, perfect freedom from bias, and constant activity within the sphere of his public duties strongly marked his relations with this Department. He was a member of the Light-house Board, and participated in its organization; a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and ever the valued associate of leading men to whom are committed questions in regard to matters of public utility. His advice was eagerly sought in the determination of many local and general facilities to further the interests of commerce and navigation.

That the deceased Superintendent had become illustrious in America and in Europe is due to the steady devotion of his great talents to the service of the people. His genial disposition attracted the love of associates and of subordinates; his wisdom commanded their respect. He leaves us a name of unsullied purity, and a memory that adds lustre to the many public records upon which it is borne.

As a tribute to his memory the Coast Survey office will be draped in black, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Political Items.

Hon. Andrew Hunter, of Arkansas, who was elected to the United States Senate last November, has just sent to the Legislature a communication, in which he states that, after mature deliberation, he finds he cannot accept the honor without injury to the Church of which he is a member, and that there is no sacrifice he would not be willing to make for the good of the State which did not interfere with his higher calling.

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, in his special message to the Legislature communicating the Southern plan for reconstruction, says: "The grave and important question involved in these propositions is respectfully submitted to the superior wisdom of the Legislature."

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton on Universal Suffrage.

The second lecture of the "Fraternal" Course was delivered last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The meeting was presided over by Aaron M. Powell, Esq., who announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered on Tuesday evening of next week by William Lloyd Garrison. Subject—"Impeachment."

Mrs. Stanton began by saying that reconstruction should begin at home. New-York should not press upon South Carolina what she is unwilling to adopt herself. The North views woman in many respects in the same light in which the South regards the negro. Now that New-York is about to amend her Constitution, universal suffrage is the first question which should receive attention. She saw in the prolonged unsettlement of the country an opportunity offered by Divine Providence for the people to debate fully the principles of reconstruction. Equality was the vital principle of national life. The want of this principle was the cause of the commotions now taking place among the despotisms of Europe. But let us see what we have to do at home.

The Constitutional Convention should represent all classes. She cited the opinions of celebrated jurists, that when a constitution is revised the State is resolved into its original elements, and there is no reason why the Legislature should not allow all classes, though hitherto debarred from the ballot, to vote for delegates to the Convention. In electing delegates to the Constitutional Conventions of 1801 and 1821, all persons were allowed to vote, notwithstanding the existence of a property qualification at those periods. Thus while women and negroes could not then vote for legislators they could vote for delegates to Conventions which had power over legislators themselves. In 1801 it was decreed that all *men* should vote. The demand to-day is that, in the revisal of the State Constitution, *women* should be represented, and have at least a right to say who the white male citizens shall be who are to remodel the organic law. It is said that now is not woman's hour but the negro's. But, Sir, it is the nation's hour, and all should have justice. She warned the white male citizens that the women are looking over the Constitution and the statutes, and an expurgated edition of both would have to be published, or they would all be impeached. She thought that the great difficulty in impeaching the President would be to find clean hands to do it. She had read Gen. Butler's bill of indictment against the President, and had drawn up one entirely similar against the white male citizen. Our fathers found eighteen grievances of which they complained against King George. She had found exactly the same number against the white male citizen. The only classes fit to impeach the President are the women and negroes, for they alone are innocent of legislative or executive usurpation. She reviewed some of the provisions of the State Constitution. It opens grandly: "We, the People of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." The white male citizen then goes on to disfranchise all women, and negroes not possessed of a freehold estate of $250. Yet, he says, proudly: "We the people of the State." Why not, "We the white male citizens." That would have been consistent. The disfranchisement of any class of citizens is in direct violation of Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution, which declares that no member of this State shall be disfranchized unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. The white male citizen does not acknowledge women and negroes as his peers, and women and negroes do not acknowledge him as their rightful ruler. The second article of the Constitution is very complimentary to women. It places them in the same category with persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or any infamous crime; but, worst of all, with persons who bet on elections. For herself, she was ashamed of such company. Article 2, Sec. 3 shows the mode of life and surroundings of some of the privileged white male citizens. Persons engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, students, paupers and inmates of jails, are among the privileged. She represented this motley crew coming to the polls, while the mothers of a thousand soldiers, whose bodies lie on the battle-field are compelled to stand aside. She was not willing to be represented by such voters, and claimed to understand the interests of women better than the graduates of alms-houses and jails, or the young popinjays of 21 years, or the traveler on the tow-path of the Erie Canal. The reason why the rights of men are protected, while those of women are not, is that he holds the ballot. If women are not allowed to vote, they should not be taxed. If the white male citizen will do all the voting let him pay all the taxes. Lord Coke says that the supreme power in the State has no right to take the citizen's property without his consent. Senator Anthony, in the late debate in the Senate on this subject, said: "It is not fair to say that man represents woman. That is an assumption on his part. Our one-sided constitution and laws show it to be impossible for one class to legislate justly for another.

As Shylock said "Hath not a Jew eyes" &c.? So she would say "Hath not a woman eyes? Hath she not hands, &c., if you prick us do we not bleed, if you poison us do we not die? and if you wrong us shall we not revenge? Woman is revenged. On this topic she enlarged eloquently, showing the miseries entailed upon mankind by the false position occupied by woman. Finally, in the model Republic, woman should be the crowing glory of the temple of liberty.

"Something to Do."—Miss Anna E. Dickinson interested a large audience last evening at the Cooper Institute with a discourse on "Something to Do." She denounced at very great length and in terms most severe, the injustice done to woman by humanity generally. Her sphere in life, she said, is circumscribed by the foolish laws and usages of society, to which she is compelled to be a slave—beyond which she may not dare to go. Her opportunities in life should be just as broad as are those of men. She would not say that all women should be physicians, merchants, lawyers, accountants, &c., for the very good reason that only about one out of every hundred is capacitated for such work; but let that one fulfill her mission, and the ninety-nine stay at home. To the young ladies of her audience she begged to appeal, by way of conclusion, that they would choose for themselves a calling in life's great field of work, prepare themselves carefully for it, and then be brave enough to follow it. They might meet with opposition at first, but the right is bound to win though we may have to wait long for the victory. The lecture was listened to throughout with great attention by the audience, who frequently gave vent to their appreciation of it by applause.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. P. Gould, Rochester; Gov. Coney, Maine; Hon. C. J. Trigg, Memphis; Hon. Samuel Galloway, Ohio, and Hon. E. Larned, Norwich, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Tilghman, Maryland, is at the Southern Hotel. Gen. Geo. S. Bachelder, Albany, is at the Everett House. Hon. C. Wendell, Washington, is at the Astor House. Maj. Bouzee, Belgium, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania, and Hon. H. R. Low, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The National Democratic Committee of Kings County.—This Committee met last night at the "Capitol," in Joralemon-street, Mr. Jas. Carbot in the chair. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Regular Democratic Committee, consisting of F. A. Mallison, Francis Kelly, Philip Clare, Charles P. Wiley and John York. The Committee adjourned shortly thereafter.

From Quakertown.

M. F. Swain, of Quakertown, N. J., writing under date of Feb. 5, 1867, says: "The Machine came duly to hand, and proves very satisfactory. The work is done quickly, and is well done. *My prejudices are gone.*"—Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—*Advertisement.*

During the Process of Teething, every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

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Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

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Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

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At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

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The new Weed Sewing Machines are now on exhibition, at their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Burns—Morgan.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-place, London, by Rev. C. R. Scholfield, M. A., Vicar of Madehurst, Arundel, assisted by Rev. J. H. Masters, M. A., Vicar of Lower Beeding, Horsham, Walter H. Burns, of New-York, U. S., to Mary Lyman, second daughter of J. S. Morgan, Esq., of No. 13 Prince's-gate, Hyde-park.

Joyce—Wimpress.—On Monday, Feb. 18, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. J. Daubresso, S. J., Wm. J. Joyce, of Belleville, N. J., to Miss Sarah P. Wimpress, of Mott Haven, N. Y. No cards.

Nutting—Folger.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, Mr. Lee Nutting to Miss Julia B., youngest daughter of Wm. B. Folger, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

Alvord.—On Monday, Feb. 18, Charles H. Alvord, aged .. years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., at No. 118 West 29th-st.

Bailey.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, Augusta M., only daughter of John T. and Catharine K. Bailey, aged 15 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 196 Fulton-av., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

Bicknell.—On Monday, Feb. 18, Elizabeth Bicknell, aged 68 years and 7 months.

Her friends, and the members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.

Cooley.—On Monday, Feb. 18, Sarah E., daughter of Hon. Isaac P. and Eliza Cooley, aged 29 years.

Funeral services will be attended at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, Feb. 21, from the residence of her parents, Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Newark Sentinel please copy.

Dutcher.—At Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 18, Parcefor O. Dutcher, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, Silas B. Dutcher, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Dunham.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, Mr. Jesse Dunham, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence in Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, fifth house east of 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Farrington.—On Monday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, Edith, only child of Wm. M. and Emma F. Farrington, aged 9 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 376 West 35th-st., this (Wednesday) noon, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

Fields.—On Monday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Edward Fields, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, No. 42 Charlton-st., on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Hamersley.—On Monday evening, Feb. 18, Catharine Livingston, wife of John W. Hamersley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 21st inst., from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Potter.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, Emma Potter, daughter of O. B. and M. G. Potter, aged 6 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 30 Great Jones-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rees.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 18, of consumption, Edith, youngest child of George A. and Mary B. Rees, aged 17 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. R. Rees, No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Sinclair.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, Theresa F., wife of Charles F. Sinclair, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Story, of Halifax, N. S.

Funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Wildey.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, Rev. Joseph Wildey, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the City Missionaries, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this Wednesday afternoon, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 207 West 50th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, 21st, for interment.

Webb.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, Melinda Webb, widow of the late Silas Webb, aged 81 years and 26 days.

Wall.—On Monday morning, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, William J. B. Wall, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Summons.—The members of Howard Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a communication of the Lodge, at their rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Wm. J. Wall.

CHAS. S. BELCHER, Master.
John H. Gray, Secretary.

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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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PARIS EXHIBITION.

Positively last two days of Eastman Johnson's "OLD KENTUCKY HOME," and L. R. Mignot's "SOURCE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA." These two pictures, for the Paris Exhibition, will be withdrawn from the Gallery on Thursday night. Rosa Bonheur's great "HORSE FAIR." and all the other paintings, will remain open a short time longer at H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Committee of Reception from the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, would request all delegates to the Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., to call at the rooms of the New-York Board, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 3, and register their names and address at their earliest convenience.

HENRY A. OAKLEY,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
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MARCUS F. HODGES,
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ENLARGED NUMBER. THE GALAXY FOR MARCH 1, 1867.

Is enlarged twenty pages to make room for the eleven concluding chapters of THE CLAVERINGS, by Anthony Trollope. The story is thus finished in this number of THE GALAXY nearly three months ahead of its completion in England.

In THE GALAXY for April 1 will be commenced the new novel by Mrs. Edwards, author of "Archie Lovell," entitled "STEPHEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN." It will be printed from the author's advance MS.

The second of the series of papers by Richard Grant White, on "WORDS AND THEIR USES," will be given in the next (March 15) number. It will consider "WHY THE EXCEPTION PROVES THE RULE."

This number of THE GALAXY contains the second installment of

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,"

By Rebecca Harding Davis, With Illustrations by Hennessy,

and the following articles:

NEMESIS. By H. H.
THE TEMPLE AND LINCOLN'S INN. By George Spence.
HER ANSWER. By Mrs. W. H. Palmer.
MAZZINI'S LAST MANIFESTO. By W. L. Alden.
"RIEN NE VA PLUS." By Edward Gould Buffum.
HINTS TO VISITORS TO PARIS. By E. H. House.
THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope. (Concluded.)

The price of THE GALAXY is $5 a year; $3 for six months; 30 cents a single copy. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH CONTAINS:

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL. Part 3. By O. W. Holmes.
OUT ON PICKET. By Col. T. W. Higginson.
GLACIAL PHENOMENA IN MAINE. By Prof. Agassiz.
GEORGE BEDILLION, KNIGHT. Part 2. By the Author of "Margaret Howth."
Mr. Hardhack on the Derivation of Man from the Monkey.
CHICAGO. By James Parton.
THE TRUE PROBLEM. Political. By Carl Schurz.
And Poems by O. W. Holmes, [illegible] Spofford, Horace B. [illegible] by Henry James, Jr., [illegible] tin, and others.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS [illegible]

DARIUS GREEN AND HIS [illegible] By J. T. Trowbridge.
WHAT PUSSY DID WITH [illegible] Harriet Beecher Stowe.
ROUND-THE-WORLD JOE. [illegible]
GOOD OLD TIMES. Part 3. [illegible]
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STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON,
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General,
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,89 . 95	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

BALLARD'S "MERCHANTS AND BANKERS' REFERENCE GUIDE."

30TH VOLUME. NOW READY.

☞ WITH NEW FIRMS AND RATINGS A SEASON LATER than other Books. Is thoroughly *revised* and published SEMI-ANNUALLY. Has been adopted as the *standard work* in Wall-street. Contains 130 Cities and Towns in the United States and Canadas. Price $100 per annum, 2 volumes, with the privilege of making special inquiries. Office No. 200 Broadway.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 18 WALL-STREET.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.
ORDERS FOR
THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Seven Per Cent.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Principal and interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company,

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of 90 miles of completed road and 130,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on the line of the road. (By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land.) This land is now being disposed of at rates of from $5 to $40 per acre.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters last about six weeks, and stock can be kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter by 500 miles from New-York to the Pacific than by any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Feb. 22, 1867, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS; ALSO, INSURANCE AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
(ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.)

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 noon. The election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst.
R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Feb. 12, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company:

JAMES FREELAND,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
JAMES HARPER,	EDWARD HARVEY,
LEWIS HURST,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN L. SPADER,	ANDW. FITZGERALD,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	CURTIS NOBLE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
AMOS ROBBINS,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN J. SCHUMAKER,	JACOB PHILIP,
GEORGE L. SHAW,	GEORGE C. ROBINSON,
HENRY TIENKEN,	JOSEPH F. SANKAY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	T. D. CARMAN,
D. S. VOORHEES,	W. L. SHUTTLEWORTH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. B. TOHMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 83, 244, 443, 284, 24, 78, 136, 524, 144, 207, 368, 80 and 256, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the morning of 20th February.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee, Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 566, 447, 103, 161, 816, 847, 86, 439, 641, 291, 319, 841, 916, 642, 662.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
ISAAC H. KNOX,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS and election of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 M.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110½	110¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Registered '62	107½	108¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111	111¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108	108¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	109	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 " new, '65	105¾	106	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered	97½	97¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¼	112½
10-40 Coupon	101¾	102	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
Gold	136¾	136⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111¼

We keep on hand a supply of
NEW 5-20 BONDS
to give in exchange for all issues of
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.
VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SISTARE, (ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,) No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1867.

7.30s EXCHANGED FOR NEW UNITED States 5-20s, 1865, and bonds, in sums to suit, delivered immediately, on the same terms as at the United States Treasury in Washington.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	34,469 08
LIABILITIES	13,420 86

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1867.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.
F. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A copartnership has been this day formed and entered into by and between DAVID H. KELLOGG, JAMES B. BLIVEN and WILLIAM T. BIRDSALL, under the firm name of DAVID H. KELLOGG & CO., who will continue the business of Commission Paper Merchants at No. 62 John-st., New-York City.
DAVID H. KELLOGG,
JAMES B. BLIVEN,
WM. T. BIRDSALL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and doing business of Commission Paper Merchants under the firm name of KELLOGG & TAYLOR, at No. 62 John-st., in the City and County of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by DAVID H. KELLOGG, at No. 62 John-st.
Dated 29th January, 1867.
DAVID H. KELLOGG,
FRANKLIN G. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the designation of SIDELL & FARGIS, as contractors and builders of telegraph lines; also, agents for telegraph supplies, at No. 2 Reade-st.
JOHN SIDELL,
JOHN S. FARGIS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

MR. ARTHUR J. PEABODY IS ADMITTED as a partner in our house from this date.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STOCKBROKERS.

The advertiser who has an established office near the Exchange, with good credit, banking facilities, &c., desires a partnership with some member of the Open or Mining Board who has a fair commission business and moderate capital. Address in confidence,
GOOD FAITH, Box No. 4,090 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT MANUFACTURING business, established in 1855, in this City, now doing a large cash trade. The whole of the machinery, together with stock, will be sold. The works can be inspected at any time, as they are in full operation. Price $15,000 to $20,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with from $30,000 to $50,000 wanted, to increase a lucrative and prosperous business; large factory in a neighboring city, and warerooms in New-York; will give and require unexceptionable references as to integrity and morality. Communications (by principals only) may be addressed to S. B. D., Box 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SHOE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; machinery all in good order; most convenient manufacturing locality near New-York; long lease; low rent; price $2,500; will exchange for merchandise or good stock at its market value. Address B., Post-office Box No. 386, Chicago.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—FOR sale cheap, the right of the territory of New-York State for a *new and saleable* patent article, wanted in every household; simple and cheap to manufacture. Call at room No. 117 Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

$5,000 TO $20,000—EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Manufacturing monopoly and no competition; reasons for selling perfectly satisfactory. Any man having the above cash can step into a sure fortune. Apply immediately at No. 60 West 28th-st.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend under very favorable auspices a well established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A Broadway store for sale. Stock consisting of parasols, and fancy goods business, well established; rent low; proprietor going into the manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, 861 Broadway, near 17th-st., w. side.

FOR SALE—A MILK AND GROCERY-STORE, with a good cellar. Inquire at No. 263 East 12th-st., between Avenues A and B.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—Several carriages, damaged; 300 new carriages; great reduction in prices; 1,000 sets of harness. C. WITTY'S Warerooms, No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About 200 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 150 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
537 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 200 bridles, 8,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,300 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, socks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 1½ yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EWD. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTUM.

THIS DAY (Wednesday), Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
222 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
31 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Landing ex *Emelia Campo*.
Also,
300 barrels Havana Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:
3,240 boxes fresh Catania Oranges.
1,401 boxes fresh Catania Lemons.
Cargo bark *Agnes*, from Catania.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 95 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
many of which are attributed to celebrated artists.

Also, about 500 Lithographs, to be sold for account of Sun Mutual Insurance Company, slightly damaged on voyage per steamship *Germania*.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

Some of which are by the BEST FOREIGN and NATIVE ARTISTS.

By MINER & SOMERVILLE, at No. 37 Nassau-st., THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock. Now on exhibition with catalogues.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK-TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO 498 Broadway, THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., each day. Sale of an exceedingly choice collection of books relating to America, comprising a large assortment of scarce local histories, travels, memoirs—privately printed—and large paper books; Washington Sermons, &c., &c.; among which may be mentioned Thos. Campanius Holm—1702—Habeas Corpus Pamphlets—complete set unique: Proud's Pennsylvania, 2 volumes, uncut; Salem Witchcraft, large paper, Daniel Boone, 8vo., uncut; Almon's Remembrancer, 13 volumes—very scarce; History Bucks County, Penn., Melvin, 4to; Stedman, 4to, John Harroldson, 8vo., Battle of the Kegs, 8vo.; many valuable books relating to Gen. Washington, &c., &c., Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MOTT-ST. AND LOTS ON 80TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MOTT-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame stable thereon, situate on the east side of Mott-st., near and south of Houston-st., No. 270. Lot 20 by 88 feet.

4TH-AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire front on west side, between 122d and 123d sts.

80TH-ST.—Four lots, north side, 200 feet east of 12th-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

Maps at office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of James Stephens, Esq., Executor of Agnes Galley, deceased:

YORK-ST.—The lot of land with the brick front house thereon, situate on the northerly side of York-st., between St. John's-lane and West Broadway, known as No. 7 York-st. 21x80 feet.

PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN—Three lots of land, with the frame dwelling-house and stables thereon, situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st, 75 feet westerly from Concord-st. 62x75.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AVENUE A.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Harrison Hall, Esq., Executor, the following described real estate, viz.:

AVENUE A—The three five-story brick houses and lots situate on the west side of Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts., and known as Nos. 257, 259 and 261 Avenue A. The houses are 24x45 feet, and in good order. Lots 69 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, SUPREME Court, under the direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

43D-ST.—Two houses and lots on the north side of 43d-st., each about 25x100 feet 4, commencing 200 feet west from west side of 8th-av. Also,

43D-ST.—One lot on north side of 43d-st., 20x50 feet, commencing 80 feet east from east side of 9th-av.

Sale peremptory. For maps apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 412 Henry-st., near First-place, Brooklyn, handsome walnut parlor suite, nine pieces, in crimson and maroon, with covers; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at salesroom.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—HORSES, TRUCK, FEED, FLOUR.—THURSDAY, 21st February, 12 o'clock, 11th-av. and 42d-st.: Feed-store, fixtures, hay and oats, scales, three horses, double and single trucks, harness. W. A. CARTER, auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment, at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 749 Broadway.

ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT
SIX DOLLARS,
Some of which have been reduced from
TWENTY DOLLARS,
in order to make room for our Spring importations.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway,
will offer, for a short time, their whole stock of
FINE LACES, EMBROIDERIES
AND
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
at less than cost price.

Ladies will find this a golden opportunity for purchasing the finest goods at only a nominal price.

OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, PHEASANTS, IBIS SKINS, GREBES, &c., in the rough and manufactured.—Merchants and traders dealing in the above articles will find the largest stock at the lowest prices, at J. SALAMAN & CO.'S, No. 46 Monkwell-st., City, London. For cash only.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dkfs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA OR CAMEL HAIR SQUARE SHAWL.—A party having the above will dispose of it at a bargain. It is handsome in design, with small black centre. Address O. H. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS M. GREGG

Would respectfully call the attention of the ladies
TO HER DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,
which she is prepared to carry on in all its branches.
She is constantly receiving
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
and also imports ready-made dresses of the richest materials. No. 19 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Feb. 16,	2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18,	2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19,	3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20,	7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21,	8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22,	9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23,	9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25,	11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26,	12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27,	12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28,	1 P. M.		

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Feb. 21,	8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20,	7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23,	10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22,	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26,	12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25,	10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28,	2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27,	11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2,	3 P. M.	Friday, March 1,	1 P. M.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 250 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her.

The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 466 tons register, 185 feet long, 28.7 wide, 9.6 hold, 4 10 draft; coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 24 South-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 253 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 216 Centre-st.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands well the care of milk and butter; also, her niece to do light chamberwork and waiting; has acceptable City reference; has no objection to the City, and will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 101½ Grove-st., rear building, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to grown children; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate cook and one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 353 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR and seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as children's maid and seamstress; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address for two days C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel Europe with a lady; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 280 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, of good reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain seamstress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or has no objection to doing laundry work in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, very respectable, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid, (can dress hair,) or to travel with a lady to Europe; speaks French and English fluently; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; is an excellent sewer; would go out by the day to work until permanently suited; reference. Call at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will go out by the day or week. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, or would take charge of a gentleman's house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 148 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing or would take care of one or two grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 6 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for three days at No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; has good City references from her last employer; is neat, obliging and capable. Can be seen two days at No. 199 43d-st., in Bailey's milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable woman; can work on dress-making and boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; will engage by the day, week or month. Call all this week at No. 242 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish reference to that effect. Apply at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as seamstress to go out by the day; is an excellent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable English woman; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook; is a good plain cook; or would do chamberwork; has good reference as to capability. Call at No. 360 West 25th-st., back room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can do French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 East 33d-st., first door east of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with plain washing; best of City references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 175 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as good cook and excellent baker in a private family only; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days in the store No. 281 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist with the chamberwork or do plain sewing; has got the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid or parlor-maid in a first-class family. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 23 West 13th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do chamberwork, waiting or light housework of a private family; neat and respectful, and one that will try to please; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 14 Pacific-st., corner Willow, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to cook, wash and iron; also, by a young German girl to wait and attend, and be generally useful; are very neat, tidy and active. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., twenty-five situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress, or chambermaid and child's nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 148 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, who speaks perfect English, as chambermaid or waitress; has good reference. Inquire for two days at No. 217 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in either City or country; is an excellent bread and pastry maker; soup and jellies of all kinds. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 170 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FAMILY or gentlemen's washing; shirts polished, if required. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., third floor, Room No. 10, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 East 14th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery, or to go out by the day, week or month. Can be seen for two days at No. 449 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen and recommended from her last place, No. 35 West 38th-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class cook; good City references given. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do plain sewing and take care of children or general housework for a small family. Inquire at No. 22 Attorney-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman a situation as child's nurse, or to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress; will go out by the week or month to sew. Apply at No. 442 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook; assist with washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; the best City references. Call at No. 217 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 468 9th-av., near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a middle-aged English woman; can give good City reference. Apply for two days to NURSE, No. 1,251 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 190 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as cook; is a good cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent person; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and pastry. Can be seen at No. 118 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good references. Call at No. 254 West 32d-st.

A DRESSMAKER AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day or week, or would take work home; has good City reference; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 327 3d-av. for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place by a respectable Englishman; is a single man of middle age and Protestant principles; fully understands the care of horse-driving, milking cows, &c.; is in every sense a handy man and a trustworthy in-door and out-door servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who has had a thorough practical experience in all branches of the business; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call on, or address, W. M., at seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man who thoroughly understands his business; has only one child; can be well recommended by his last employer; call on or address P. C. B., for three days, at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; married; without encumbrance; good reference given. Address J. B., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and peach culture under glass; has lived several years in the vicinity of Boston; has the best of testimonials from first-class places; is single. Address S. J. R., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address E. M., at Drennen's livery stable, No. 1,311 Broadway, corner 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands transplanting trees and is a good hand with horses; has worked seven years with his last employer and can give good reference. Address, for one week, T. R., No. 7 Power-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address J. ARMSTRONG, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman with a small family, who understands gardening in all its branches; is capable of taking the full charge of a gentleman's place. Address A. F., at Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man, and has one child. Call on or address H. K., No. 9 John-st., at Young & Elliot's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman who understands his business; can give the best of reference. Call or address for two days, Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly competent to take care of a gentleman's place; also, the care of horses; good reference. Address this week, J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; is a good plain gardener and careful driver; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at McCaffrey's feed-store, No. 350 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, care of greenhouse plants, &c.; can produce the best of City and country references. Address H. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of horses and cattle; the best of City reference. Address E. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class coachman of long experience; has lived with some of the best families in this City; left his last employer on account of selling out. Address M. H., No. 97 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; understands his business and is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A steady, sober man; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of grapes, flowers, green-house, trees, &c.; has the best of references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference from last place. Call at the Fifth-av. Hotel Stables, No. 225 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young married man, who thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; can come well recommended. Address W. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses; good careful driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German man in the country, to shoe horses and oxen; has been two years in this country. Address B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN by a man used to the business five years; can give security for character. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married; can produce good reference. Address, for two days, J. P., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who will be disengaged on the 1st of March; is married; without family; first-class reference. Address T. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, to attend in an office, store, hotel or such like, who is religiously disposed. Address S. H. CONROY, No. 99 Madison-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man in the country, who is a good groom and careful driver; satisfactory reference. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady married man; no incumbrance; understands his business; with good references. Apply or address J. B., No. 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man with a small family; the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER; BEST City reference. Address W. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man with the best of references, a situation as coachman and gardener. No. 27 City Hall-place.

REPORTORIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE desires a position as reporter upon some Western daily or weekly paper. Address REPORTER, Office *Soldiers' Friend*.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man, and understands the care of horses and all connected with them. Call on or address M. C., at the private stable, No. 37 East 13th-st.

A NUMBER OF WET NURSES, MALE and female nurses, with reference and experience, want situations at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A JOB COMPOSITOR and a Job Pressman who have always been used to the finest kinds of work. Those possessed of originality in style of execution, expeditious and reliable in every emergency, will hear of good inducements by addressing H. H. RAYMOND, Lock Box 231, Cincinnati. Single gentlemen preferred.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

WANTED—LADIES AS TEACHERS, COPYISTS, saleswomen, housekeepers, &c., and as correspondents in every State and town; all mutually interested. Address (with stamp) the LADIES' UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN COACHMAN WANTS a situation in a private family, with his wife, as first-rate cook; the best of references given. Address No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner Broome, second floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, with a small family, may inquire at No. 54 Broad-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK IN A SMALL private family, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference required. Apply at No. 43 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful. Call between 1 and 3 o'clock at New-York Cement Company, Room No. 5, No. 34½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; none but those with good City references need apply. Call at No. 7 East 30th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with gardening, unmarried, to go into the country, not far from the City. Call at No. 29 Broadway, third floor, front.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER in an established coal shipping-house; none need apply that has not special experience in the business. Address Post-office Box No. 4,624, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress. Call at No. 18 South 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., with references.

STATIONERY.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with this business, one capable of giving estimates, &c. Address Box No. 5,304 Post-office.

$75 PER MONTH TO ONE GOOD AGENT in each county in the United States to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-lines. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 163 Broadway, New-York, Room 3.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, the 19th, between the Metropolitan Hotel and 4th-st., a large single stone DIAMOND RING, setting well worn. Above reward will be paid and no questions asked if left at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $125 and $140 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ORILLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WESTERN, Capt. SELLNOW, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. DARRELL, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.

The British iron steamship ORILLA will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.

For further notice all the steamers of the line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 28 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 24 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agts.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
ARIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
CANADA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or the equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN must be on board at the Canard Wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 20th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY. Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY. Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY. Mar. 23
EUROPE, A.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY. April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or its equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $125.
Railway tickets being furnished on board.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Wedding garments free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 1 P. M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York and Mississippi Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 50 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI...G. Sumner.....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.....H. Van Slice.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC...H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.....Nickerson.....Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI...Da vis.....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $6 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

O. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre,
General Agents in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....WEDNESDAY. Feb. 20
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY. Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, ——.....SATURDAY. Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY. Mar. 9
ENGLAND, GRACE.....SATURDAY. Mar. 16
ERIN, OZZING.....SATURDAY. Mar. 23
TEUTONES, GROOM.....SATURDAY. Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; Steerage passage $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, 69 Broadway, New-York; for steerage passage at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, MUSSON.....SATURDAY. Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH.....SATURDAY. March 2
BRITANNIA, LAIRD.....SATURDAY, March 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS McMONDAY & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Feb. 23
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$140	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	155	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	155	Steerage to Paris	45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $300 gold.			

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA.....Feb. 20
TARIFA.....Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, S. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Feb. 25 | MONDAY.....March 25
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships
EAGLE.....GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SIDGUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKHAM, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
ARECIBOEITA,
carrying the United States mails
is now receiving freight at Pier 26 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 63 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS — BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
KING PHILIP SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL,
will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. F. W. HAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. YOUNG, Commander,
will leave Pier 45 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 10 A. M., taking passengers for Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, as the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $80; steerage, $30.
To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....March 7
ANTARCTIC, Capt. C. HOPPE.....April 4

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 25, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 22.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President. No. 67 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
Her JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
DIRECT TO FRANCE.

The Transatlantic Company's chartered steamship GREAT EASTERN, having purchased the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and France during the coming season.

Liverpool March 23. | New-York Tuesday, April 2.
Brest Saturday, April 27. | New-York Thursday, May 11.
Brest Saturday, May 25. | New-York Thursday, June 13.
Brest Thursday, July 11. | New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24. | New-York Thursday, Sept. 12.
Brest Saturday, Oct. 12. | New-York Saturday, Oct. 26.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7. | New-York Saturday, Nov. 23.

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $160, $225 and $240, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. Return tickets to Liverpool, $300, the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of stateroom. Special trains will run, regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the steamers. Passengers will be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $16 in gold for first-class and $7 for second-class passengers arriving in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for each as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.

For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st., New-York.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 21 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French Company of Chartereers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and France as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING HAVRE.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 29	WEDNESDAY	July 17
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 19	TUESDAY	Oct. 8
SATURDAY	Nov. 16	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Fares to Paris, gold or its equivalent, $150, $175, $200, according to location and size of room. Return tickets to the home passage issued at a reduction of $200 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets to Paris at the rate of $16 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of $5 per each on regular rates. Passengers will be booked through to Paris at the reduced rate of $15

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

certain drafted men. It provides that the Secretary of War shall pay the men who, having put substitutes into the service, were again drafted and entered the service. As passed by the House it gave $300 instead of $100. Passed.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON also called up the bill for the temporary increase of pay of army officers, and for other purposes. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That for two years from the first day of July, 1867, all officers of the army below the rank of Major-General, including the Professors, shall be paid an addition of thirty-three and one-third per cent. to their present pay proper, and the pay of all field and other mounted officers shall hereafter be the same as is now provided by law for cavalry officers of like grades.

SEC. 2. That section one of the act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States army, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1864, be and the same is hereby continued in force and effect for three years from and after the close of the rebellion, as announced by the President of the United States, by proclamation, bearing date Aug. 20, 1866.

SEC. 3. That commutation of rations shall be allowed in the settlements of the accounts of all enlisted men of the army, navy, and marine corps, who have died while held as prisoners of war, or the legal representatives of those who having been prisoners of war, have died subsequent to release. This allowance to be made for the period covered by such imprisonment.

SEC. 4. That so much of section seven of the act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866 as provides for the creation of fifteen bands for brigades or military posts, be and the same is hereby repealed, but the band at the Military Academy shall remain as now established.

SEC. 5. That section one of the "Act providing for a better organization of the military establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1861, authorizing the President to appoint an Assistant Secretary of War, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That so much of the act entitled "An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, as relates to the promotion of Assistant-Surgeons after three years' service, shall be amended so as to read "and persons who have served as Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeons three years on the volunteer force, shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Captain."

SEC. 7. That the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May 8, 1792, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and they are hereby amended by striking out the word "white."

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the officers of the army and navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prohibit whipping or maiming of the person as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor or offence, by any pretended civil authority, in any State lately in rebellion, until the civil Government of such State shall have been restored, and shall have been recognized by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. That all militia forces now organized or in service in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas be forthwith disarmed and disbanded, and that the further organization, arming or calling into service of the said militia forces, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited, under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress; and it shall be the duty of the Department Commanders to enforce the provisions of this section.

Mr. WILSON moved an additional section that military storekeepers shall have the rank of Captain, and that Post Chaplains may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to rank next below a Major; which was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved so to amend the first section that the increase shall count for two years from July, 1866, instead of July 1867. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the section directing the Freedmen's Bureau officers to prevent whipping and maiming was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the last section of the bill was stricken out. It provides for the disbandment of all the militia in the rebel States. The bill, as amended, was passed.

PUBLIC PARK IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. BROWN called up the bill for the establishment of a public park in the District of Columbia. It appoints a commission to negotiate for the purchase of suitable tracts of land, and report to the next Congress. It was debated and passed over until to-morrow.

MILITARY BILLS.

Several private bills from the Military Committee were considered and passed.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill supplementary to the several acts abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was passed, and the Senate, at 10:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, with a full attendance of members and crowded galleries.

OPENING PRAYER.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. BOYNTON, in which, after allusion to the various propositions of reconstruction which were pending, he said that one must be better than the rest, and suggested that the best one should be indicated by Divine Providence, which only knew what measure was the best. He expressed the hope that there would be mutual concessions among all the friends of the right, lest the enemies of the right might have occasion to rejoice.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE SOUTH.

The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. BANKS asked leave to introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy, on application of contributors, to assign one of the vessels of the United States for the transportation of supplies of food and clothing to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, for the use of such portion of the people of the Southern States as may be suffering from the failure of crops and other causes, under such regulations as may by the Secretary of the Navy be prescribed.

Mr. SPALDING objected to the introduction of the joint resolution at this time, lest it might give rise to debate.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a House resolution of the 15th of February relative to the rules by which the beginning point of the claim of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads was ascertained.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

The Speaker stated the order of the pending questions to be, first, on the motion by Mr. SPALDING that the House concur in the Senate amendment; and second, that the House non-concur, as moved by Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS asked whether, if the House refused to concur, that did not leave his motion to non-concur and for a Committee of Conference agreed to?

The Speaker replied in the negative. The motion would have to be put on asking a Committee of Conference, because, if the House non-concurred and the bill went back to the Senate, the Senate might recede from its amendment, and there would be no need of a Committee of Conference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, suggested that it was the unanimous agreement of the House last night that the vote should be taken this morning without any dilatory motions.

The Speaker did not regard the motion to lay on the table as a dilatory motion; if so he would not entertain it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE withdrew the motion.

Mr. STOKES asked unanimous consent to read a telegram which he had just received from Tennessee.

Mr. SPALDING and a number of Democrats instantly arose and objected.

Mr. STOKES tried to say that he wanted to show what the loyal men could do where they had the control of the Government, but his voice was drowned in a tumultuous call for order.

The telegram which Mr. STOKES wanted to read was as follows:

Messrs. Stokes, Fowler and Arnell, Capitol, Washington:
Negro Suffrage Bill is now a law. Passed Senate—14 yeas, 7 nays.
(Signed,) J. J. NOAH.

The House proceeded to vote on the question of concurrence, and the motion was negatived, yeas 73, nays 98, the Democrats mostly voting in the negative. So the amendment was non-concurred in, and then the motion for a Committee of Conference was agreed to without discussion.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Buckland, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Cook, Cullum, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Ferry, Griswold, Hart, Hill, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Hubbard, Kasson, Ketchum, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Marvin, Maynard, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Orth, Patterson, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Rousseau, Schenck, Spalding, Stillwell, Taylor of Tennessee, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, and Woodbridge—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bergen, Boutwell, Boyer, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Campbell, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cooper, Dawson, Denison, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eldridge, Eliot, Farquhar, Finck, Goodyear, Grinnell, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hise, Hogan, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Kerr, Koontz, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwitch, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, McCullough, Mercur, Moulton, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Taber, Taylor of New-York, Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of Kentucky, Ward of New-York, Warner, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom and Wright—97.

Messrs. STEVENS, SHELLABARGER and BLAINE were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the House.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Conference on the bill to regulate the tenure of office, made a report, the same that was acted on in the Senate yesterday, making the provisions of the bill apply to the Cabinet officers, who cannot be removed from office during the term of the President who appoints them, except with the consent of the Senate.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the report, and it was agreed to. Yeas 113, nays 40—a strict party vote.

EXCUSED FROM SERVING.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, was excused from serving on the Select Committee authorized last Saturday on Mr. WENTWORTH's resolution as to secret meetings of members, plighted to resist impeachment, &c.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back, under instructions of the House, the Indian Appropriation Bill, and the House proceeded to act upon it.

After two hours' discussion on various items the bill was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Conference on the House Bill, fixing the compensation of bailiffs and criers in the District of Columbia, made a report which was agreed to. The point in dispute was on a section, in reference to Notaries Public, the Senate wishing to retain the provision of the present law, which limits the number to 15. The Committee of Conference concurred in the view of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, as follows: Transmitting letters from the Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, with memorials requesting certain appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Transmitting a report from the Secretary of State as to the States which had ratified the Constitutional Amendment since the last report furnished. Those States are Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and New-York. Also a telegraphic dispatch from Amsterdam, N. Y., announcing the death of SAMUEL DOWNING, the last soldier of the Revolution, yesterday, at Edinburgh, Saratoga County. Entered on the Journal of the House.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour, commencing at 3 o'clock, of the bill to provide for organizing, arming and equipping the militia.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, member of the Committee on the Militia, explained and advocated the bill. The bill consists of thirty-six sections, of which the following are the most important:

Section one provides that able bodied male persons who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, or shall have declared according to law their intention to become citizens thereof, or shall have actually voted at any State, Territorial, or county or municipal election therein, and shall be residents of any of the States or Territories thereof, and not less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age, excepting only Indians not taxed, idiots, lunatics and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be liable to enrollment in the enrolled militia, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-seventh section of this act.

Section two provides that the National Guard of active militia shall consist of two regiments of infantry, in each Congressional District and Territory represented in the Congress of the United States; and also such other forces of infantry and cavalry and artillery as the respective States and Territories so represented may organize, arm and equip, in accordance with the system prescribed in this act; all of which troops shall be organized of volunteers; and no person shall be an officer, non-commissioned officer or private in such National Guard, who shall be disqualified for or exempt from enrollment; shall ever have voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, or shall have sought or accepted, or attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility thereto, or shall have yielded voluntary support to any pretended Government authority within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and there shall be no discrimination between white and colored persons under this act, but they shall respectively be entitled to separate company and regimental organizations, and the members of white and colored troops respectively, armed, equipped, clothed and paid by the United States, in each Congressional District and Territory, under the provisions of this act, shall be proportionate to the white and colored population thereof; the third section provides for an Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of $5,000; the fifth section provides, that all persons who shall enlist in the National Guard and all commissioned officers shall serve for three years. Brigade and division officers are to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the State or Territory, and regimental and company officers to be elected. In time of peace the National Guard shall obey all orders issued by the Assistant Secretary of War, within the scope and powers conferred upon Congress over the militia by the Constitution, and all orders issued by the Governor within the scope of authority reserved by the Constitution to the States. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, are to receive two dollars a day for the performance of drill, duty, &c., not to exceed ten dollars a year. The 26th section provides that whenever Congress shall declare war, such portion of the National Guard as Congress shall by law provide, shall become part of the army of the United States, and any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who shall refuse or neglect to report for duty, shall be liable to trial, conviction and punishment for desertion. On the restoration of peace the troops are to be mustered out of the army into the National Guard. Commissions in the army are to be hereafter granted only to graduates of the United States Military Academy, and of the schools of the National Guard, and to persons who have served one year as officers, non-commissioned officers or privates in the regular or volunteer service, in the naval or marine forces, or in the National Guard. Section 33 provides for the establishment, within eighteen months, of four schools of the National Guard, its places to be designated by a joint resolution of Congress.

Mr. ROSS expressed the hope that the gentleman who had charge of the bill (Mr. PAINE) would let it go over till next session, when there would be more time to act upon it. It appeared to be obnoxious, as providing for a standing army.

Mr. PAINE declined to adopt that suggestion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived, 48 to 103.

Mr. LE BLOND moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to adjourn.

The morning hour having expired, the House passed from the consideration of the bill, which went over until to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate amendment to the House bill, providing for the election of a Congressional Printer.

Mr. LAFLIN explained the reason for the Senate amendment making the printer elective by that body. The Senate being the more stable body, it was thought proper that it should have the election. The salary is fixed in the Senate amendments at $4,000 a year. He moved concurrence in the amendments.

The amendments were concurred in—Yeas, 95; nays, 36.

APPOINTED ON SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. VAN AERNAM in place of Mr. WARD, of New-York, on the Select Committee authorized on the resolution of Mr. WENTWORTH.

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. HOOPER asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate bill to provide for the payment of compound-interest notes, in order to have it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LYNCH objected because he wished its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported the Post Route Bill. Passed.

LAND TITLES.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to quit the title to land in the town of Santa Clara, California, making the bill apply also to Petaluma and Placerville, were taken from the Speaker's table, and, on motion of Mr. McRUER, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. RAYMOND in the Chair, and the Tax Bill being laid aside temporarily, proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill. The bill appropriates the following sums: recruiting expenses, $300,000; pay of army, $14,757,952; commutation of officers' subsistence, $2,228,982; commutation forage for officers' horses, $104,600; payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, $276,978; payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn $200,000; contingencies of the army, $100,000; artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen, $76,000; repairs and improvements of armories and arsenals, $1,270,000; current expenses ordnance service, $300,000; Freedmen's Bureau, various items, $3,836,300.

The second section relates to the General of the army, and provides that his headquarters shall be at Washington; that he shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere without the previous approval of the Senate, and provides that any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any such orders, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than two nor more than thirty years. This section provoked opposition from the Democratic side of the House. The hour of 4:30 o'clock arrived before any conclusion was reached, and the House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and delivered a message from that body, stating that the Senate insisted on an amendment to the bill providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

COMPENSATION FOR MAIL SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, the Postmaster-General was directed to report what readjustment of compensation for mail service by railroads is necessary to equalize more fairly such compensation in accordance with the service performed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. DEMING asked leave to report back, from the Military Committee, the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the ultimate cost of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HART presented a petition of ALLING BROTHERS, of Rochester, N. Y., and twenty other manufacturers of and dealers in leather, praying for a reduction of the national tax on leather.

Mr. MILLER presented a petition of citizens of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Penn., asking that the five per cent. tax on manufactures be removed.

Mr. DONNELLY presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, for a grant of land to aid the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, in the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Minnesota River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

POSTAL LAWS.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, the Senate bill to amend the Postal Law was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Post-office Committee.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the disposal of the public lands for homestead, actual settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida; which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. COOPER presented resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in reference to the Pacific Railroad.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Compound Interest notes was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. HOOPER moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LYNCH moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Speaker intimated that the Committee on Banking and Currency would not be called again this session.

Mr. LYNCH remarked that the country would not suffer by that.

LEGAL-TENDER CURRENCY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, inquired of Mr. HOOPER when the House might expect the Committee on Ways and Means to obey the order of the House in reporting a bill restricting the Secretary of the Treasury in the withdrawal of the legal-tender currency, under the resolution of his colleague, some weeks ago.

Mr. HOOPER was proceeding to state in reply that the Committee had been engaged on the Tariff Bill, but would consider the other matter to-morrow, when objection was made and sustained that the discussion was out of order.

A motion to reconsider the reference of the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 80 to 40.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. BANKS, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy, on application of the contributors, to assign a public vessel for the transportation to Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, of any supplies of food and clothing that may be contributed by the people of the United States for the use of any portion of the people of the Southern States who may be suffering from the failure of crops or other causes. It was read three times and passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. RAYMOND in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LEBLOND made an argument against the second section of the bill, respecting the General of the army, in which section he discovered the "cloven foot;" the trick being, as he thought, to place the President in the position of being entrapped into a violation of it, and subjecting himself to impeachment. He appealed to the House to strike out the section.

Mr. NIBLACK also opposed the section, and said that, although he was a member of the Committee of Appropriations which reported the bill, he had never heard of the section until it was read to-day at the Clerk's desk.

While this discussion was going on, an active system of informal caucusing was proceeding on both sides of the House, and a close studying was being had on the Republican side of the votes this morning on the Military Bill, in order to ascertain what votes might be changed so as to secure a concurrence in the Senate amendment, and little or no attention was paid to the matter under discussion.

Mr. LE BLOND, who held the floor and had yielded a portion of his time to Mr. NIBLACK, said he would yield a few minutes to some of his Republican friends, but would first give ten minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE portioned out his ten minutes to Mr. ROSS, who spoke against the Army Appropriation Bill as involving greater expenditure than the whole cost of administering the Government in the older and better times of the Democracy. [Laughter.] This price the people paid for the luxury of having a Republican Congress, but the time was approaching when the people would realize the danger that was now hanging like a pall over the country. He appealed to the people to hasten to the rescue of an imperiled Government.

Mr. ELDRIDGE allowed one minute to Mr. WRIGHT, who said that, like Mr. NIBLACK, he was a member of the Appropriation Committee, and yet knew nothing of the second section, until it was read here to-day. Its object was to deprive the President of his constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He saw a deliberate attempt to circumscribe the President's powers. And why? He remembered how the Republican Press glowed when Mr. JOHNSON told the colored people in Nashville that he would be their Moses. [Laughter.] But now what a change had taken place. [Derisive laughter.] *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* He prophesied to the Republicans that there was a day of reckoning at hand, and yet he did not think they were mean enough, as had been suggested, to devise this section as a trap to catch the President of the United States. It was, however, an ill-advised scheme, and he appealed to the House to strike out the second section.

Mr. ELDRIDGE yielded three minutes to Mr. HISE, who declined to accept the courtesy.

Mr. BLAINE moved that the Committee rise so as to go to the Speaker's table.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired what business.

Mr. BLAINE said he would know that after the Committee rose.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee accordingly rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

Mr. BLAINE then moved that the House take up business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved that the House go into Committee on the Tax bill.

The Speaker stated that the Tax bill had been postponed in order to take up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired what was the regular order of business.

The Speaker replied that it was to proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. FARNSWORTH then called for the regular order of business.

Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone the regular order of business, so as to finish the Army Appropriation Bill.

On a count of the House there was a large majority against the motion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 32, nays 97. So the House refused to postpone the regular order.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE REBEL STATES.

The message from the Senate announcing that it insisted on its amendment to the bill "to provide for a more efficient government for the rebel States," was then taken from the Speaker's table and read.

Mr. BLAINE moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to concur in the Senate amendment, with the following amendment as a proviso: Provided that no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposition of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of a convention to form a constitution for any of said rebel States; nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Mr. BLAINE then moved the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS made the point of order that the House had already voted to non-concur in the Senate amendment and had laid on the table a motion to reconsider that vote.

The Speaker admitted the fact, but held that a motion to recede from a disagreement was a different motion, and was now in order. He had extracts read from BARCLAY's Digest to sustain his reading.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. FINCK called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas, 35; nays, 106—a strict party vote, Mr. STEVENS not voting, so the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. FINCK, at the beginning of the filibustering movement, moved that the House take a recess till 1 o'clock, and called for tellers on the yeas and nays.

Much amusement was caused by Mr. STEVENS identifying himself with the filibusters in voting to order the yeas any nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Dilatory motions were then piled on in the shape of motions to adjourn, to adjourn over till Thursday, to have a call of the House, &c.; and the House proceeded to the apparently profitless business of voting by yeas and nays on these several motions till 9:45 P. M. At 10:15, after several votes by yeas and nays on dilatory motions,

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose and said there was no disposition on his side of the House to prevent action on any measure except this Military Bill, which they did not desire to have passed before 12 o'clock. They were willing to let the vote be taken on it to-morrow at 12 o'clock without any dilatory motions.

Mr. ROSS stated as a question of order that he saw it reported in the papers that the President was in favor of the amendment.

The Speaker could not see any point of order in that. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES suggested a recess till 11 o'clock to-morrow, with the understanding that the vote should then be taken.

Mr. MOREHEAD objected, stating that he wanted the thing put through to-night.

Compromise propositions having thus failed, the clerk resumed the task of calling the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, at 10:30, renewed the proposition to adjourn now, and let the vote be taken to-morrow, without any dilatory motions. The proposition was not accepted on the Republican side, but on the motion to adjourn, the count showed 62 to 64.

It was then known that the Senate had adjourned, and that the object of the Democrats had thus been effectually accomplished. But still the yeas and nays were called on the motion to adjourn, the Republicans taking the ground that the Democrats had not sufficient motive now to procrastinate the final vote, and that the attempt to do so was mere obstinacy.

While the vote was being taken, members circulated freely on both sides, trying to effect a satisfactory compromise. No compromise, however, was effected. The House refused to adjourn, and the voting in a circle continued.

Eleven O'clock.—At 11:10 Mr. WILSON proposed that the House adjourn, with the understanding that the vote be taken to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

Several Democrats remarked that they had long since offered that proposition.

Mr. MOORHEAD objected.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Arkansas Politics—Call for a Union State Convention.

A call for a Convention of the loyal men of Arkansas, to be held March 13, has been suppressed, but another has been issued, calling for a State Convention at Little Rock, on Tuesday, April 2. The last call declares the Convention to be "for the purpose of bringing about an effective and thorough organization of the Union men of the State—making an authoritative exposition of our principles, and taking such steps as may be deemed best to aid in the speedy adoption of such measures as will at once restore harmonious relations with the National Government and thus secure representation in Congress, and bring security, peace and prosperity to all the people of the State."

The Little Rock *Gazette*, in commenting upon this call, says:

"The people of Arkansas have been congratulating themselves that the new citizens who have settled within her borders since the invasion of the Federal army belonged to that worthy class who, eschewing political intrigues, were devoting their attention exclusively to the bettering of their private fortunes, and thus aiding in restoring the State to a condition of wealth and prosperity. The publication of the above call will dissipate the cherished hope. The indications are that we have, or are about to have, organized in our midst a branch of that political party which is making strenuous efforts to overthrow the Constitution, &c. Were the object of this movement simply to organize a new party to advocate a change in the policy of the administration of the Government under the Constitution, the public at large would feel no anxiety; as its success is equivalent to the destruction of our liberties and privileges as free citizens of a sovereign State, the inauguration of a reign of oppression and persecution, we cannot dismiss the subject from our minds with a feeling of total indifference as to the results of the movement. These signers will be considered whatever of honor or glory there may be in producing discord and turbulence in a community whose earnest desire is to live in peace and quietude."

Gen. Alcorn's Address Before the Mississippi Legislature—Political Parties, Representation, and the Constitutional Amendment.

In a communication to the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, Gen. ALCORN corrects some errors in its report of his recent address before the Mississippi Legislature, and gives the following summary of his remarks:

"I am represented as having said that I preferred political affiliation with the Radicals North, to a coalition with the Democrats in the same section. Here lies an error in the report. I expressly advised against any coalition or affiliation with any political party or faction North. I said that the Democrats, like all other men North, had fought us in person and by substitute, and so far as their course toward us in the late struggle was concerned, they were known to us only as our enemies; that I would not look at any question or party in its relation to the dead past; that my face was to the future; that I was now arching for our lost liberty, that we might once more rise to the dignity of freemen in a permanently restored Government; that, looking to the future without prejudice, what hope had we in the Democratic Party? that it was poor, and not able to take care of its Northern friends; that it had been routed in every conflict with the young and growing Republican Party; that its issues were dead issues; that the party was stronger to-day than it would ever be again; that for that party there was no resurrection, and even if it had power, what inducement did it offer the people of Mississippi as a reason for the restoration of former alliances? The members of that party have voted unanimously in Congress against the third section of the Constitutional Amendment. They had voted unanimously that treason was a crime, and traitors ought to be punished; this vote, as all knew, was in reference to the Southern people. They had voted in Congress, all, except four, against Mr. SCHENCK's resolution to apportion representation according to the number of male citizens having the qualification requisite for the most numerous branch of the Legislature, which resolution, had it passed, would have increased the representative power of the South, in this, that while the South would have lost representation for four millions of blacks, the North would have lost representation for ten millions of foreigners. Finally, that the Democratic Party of the North had no power to help us if they would, and their record showed that they would not if they could.

Next I spoke of the sections of the Constitutional Amendment *seriatim*. Of the second section I said: The Constitution, as it now exists, gives the South full representation for all her blacks, that the same Constitution gave us while these blacks were slaves, representation but for three-fifths. Could we expect to go back to Congress stronger than when we came away? Could we hope for an increase of political power as a right of the war? And could we contend for this increased representation when by every Southern State Constitution the freedmen were excluded from computation in the apportionment of representation. As the question now stood we denied that the negro should be represented in the political power of the State Government. How could we contend, with the hope of success, that the negro should be computed in estimating the representative power of the United States Government.

In speaking of the Amendment as a whole, I said that I was opposed to its adoption—that it was submitted to us upon the simple question of its merit; that no Southern man could vote for it in this form—that there was no inducement. But that if the Constitutional Amendment was submitted to the South in the form of a final adjustment of all questions in the way of restoration, then the question of its adoption was another and a different one—it then became a question of diplomacy, a question of expediency, and in this spirit I had no hesitation in declaring my willingness to adopt at once, the first, second, fourth and fifth sections of that Amendment, and stood ready to debate the justice and the propriety of the third, but that it was only in the spirit of a finality that I would act, and with this view, instead of rejecting the Amendment, I would memorialize Congress; delegate a commission with authority to approach the Government of the United States in the name of the State of Mississippi, and respectfully ask the United States Government to make the first, second, fourth and fifth sections of the Amendment a finality, and if not this, then fix their finality, and when fixed our duty would be to consider the demand as became men who recognize and appreciate the responsibility of their position.

That while realizing the results of stubbornness, brought home to us from the late war, I was not prepared to initiate the fatal example. I was for settlement, for peace, for union; and upon this, if the issue was forced upon me, was prepared for the conflict, and feared not the result.

I spoke without notes, but the above is a substance of what I said on the points mentioned. I trust you will oblige me by the publication of this.

Gov. Patton of Alabama.

A correspondent of the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, strongly urges the renomination of Gov. PATTON, in the course of his letter saying: "Why, then, should he not be reëlected without opposition? The sole objection is, that he suggested to the Legislature, not as a measure which his own judgment approved, but as a choice of evils, the adoption of the late Constitutional Amendment. Now, Messrs. Editors, while I disagree with the Governor, *toto cœlo*, on that subject, I must confess that the noble spirit betrayed in that recommendation to the Legislature, blots out the offence. If the adoption of those amendments left Gov. PATTON free to indulge any political aspirations which he might personally indulge, then there would be force in the objection; but in the spirit of true patriotism, he seeks to provoke no fate for any citizen of the State which he does not accept himself. Under the operation of those amendments Gov. PATTON could no more hold office in Alabama, than could the lamented YANCEY, were he living. I confess, therefore, that the unselfish, nay, the self-sacrificing spirit of our noble Chief Magistrate, in this very matter, disarms me, and my objection to this single act of his official life is lost in my admiration of the spirit that induced it. And while I do not think that the sacrifice is demanded, I cannot but honor the man who offers it. I therefore, in common with thousands of his fellow-citizens, insist upon my privilege of again voting for Gov. PATTON for the office he now so ably fills.

A Series of Crimes—Murder, Robbery and Suicides.

JOHN WHITE, who was a member of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, has been arrested for the murder of his wife KATE, by strangulation, in Providence on Friday evening last. The testimony taken before the coroner showed that he frequently abused and beat his wife, and that she was very often seen with traces of violent blows upon her face, but would never confess that they were inflicted by him, invariably giving some other explanation. Even in her last expressions, after receiving fatal injuries, she declined asking for his arrest, and when inquired of as to whether he had been beating her, said "not much." He has several times been under arrest for drunkenness and abuse of his family, upon complaint of the neighbors, but his wife persistently refused to testify against him. Recently WHITE received a bounty of $100 from Government, which passed into the custody of his wife. The desire to get this money, to be squandered in drink, it is said, made the husband unusually brutal toward his wife, who was trying to save it. On Tuesday, the 13th inst., she went with her child to a neighbor's to pass the night, in consequence of this trouble, and remained until Thursday evening, when her husband came for her and carried her home, although she was unwilling to accompany him, and expressed fears for her life. On Friday morning the quarrel was resumed, and the wife told him that the money was at her mother's. He went away, obtained some liquor, and returned home about 2 o'clock, and then occurred the altercation which resulted fatally. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, (there being no one in the room except WHITE and his wife,) several neighbors and passers-by, who heard the the noise of a struggle and cries of "murder!" from Mrs. WHITE, obtained admission into the room and found the woman in an apparently dying condition, she having been strangled and her throat crushed by the clutch of her husband's hand.

The bonds, notes, &c., stolen from the residence of Mr. HENRY G. DURELL in Milton, Mass., on Wednesday last, have all been recovered, and the thieves arrested. Mr. and Mrs. DURELL had been away for a portion of the day on a visit, and on their return they missed a trunk which contained $10,000 in United States coupon bonds, $5,100 in bank stock and enough mortgages and notes to bring the whole amount up to about $26,000. Investigations led to a suspicion of a servant named ISABELLA MYERS. The family, however, had entire confidence in the girl, who had been with them many years. The officers after a prolonged search of Mr. DURELL's premises, found the trunk secreted in the barn under a pile of boards. It contained, when found, notes, bank stock, &c., to the value of about $16,000, but the Government securities, which are more readily negotiable, were not there. The MYERS girl was taken into custody. On Friday morning, additional arrests were made of MARY JANE MYERS, a sister of ISABELLA, living in Randolph, and ALONZO PIPER, of Milton, who was a suitor of MARY JANE. They severally and in the most emphatic manner, denied any knowledge of the matter. They were all confined for the night in the lock-up, cells being purposely selected through the doors of which the prisoners could freely converse with each other. Officer LITTLEFIELD, at some personal discomfort, placed himself within hearing distance, and greatly to his advantage on the score of information. As a consequence, the officers on Saturday proceeded to a pasture in Randolph, and there, secreted in a stone wall, found the $10,000 in greenback bonds. They returned and restored to Mr. DURELL all his property, to the last dollar, and a small box of jewelry that had not been missed before. The three prisoners were held in $5,000 each for trial. It appears that they had arranged the theft on Tuesday night. The officers report that PIPER's reputation has not been of the best.

In a drinking saloon in Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday afternoon last, a difficulty occurred, which resulted in the death of a man named JOSEPH W. COLSSON, and the wounding of two others, named ALEXANDER COKER and JOHN FITZGERALD. COKER had asked for a match to light his pipe, and COLSSON, who overheard him, stepped up and said he was a match for him. An angry discussion followed, during which COLSSON drew a knife and COKER a pistol. COKER asked COLSSON to put aside his knife, and said that if he would he would put away his pistol. A temporary reconciliation followed, which was broken, however, by a renewal of the controversy, during which COLSSON made a desperate and sudden effort to kill COKER by striking at him with his knife and inflicting a wound in his back. COKER knocked him down by several blows on the head with the butt of his pistol, and when COLSSON rose from the floor and attempted to renew the struggle, shot him, the ball entering at the point of the left shoulder and passing through the lungs. After being hit by the ball COLSSON became furious and attacked all who were present indiscriminately. FITZGERALD was endeavoring to leave the room when the wounded man attacked him with the knife and cut him in the arm, across the breast and in the side. COLSSON died in about five minutes. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death "from a pistol shot from the hands of ALEXANDER COKER—justifiable homicide."

The Chicago papers give details of the attempted murder of Mr. JAMES G. HAMILTON, a wealthy gentleman of that city, on Friday evening last. The attempt was made by Mr. HAMILTON's nephew, (not his son, as was first stated), who has resided in his house for a number of years. Mr. HAMILTON had occasion to reprimand the boy in severe terms for some act of gross misconduct, and the youth, who is eighteen years of age, becoming greatly exasperated, drew from his pocket a loaded revolver, and pointing the weapon at his uncle's head, fired. Mr. HAMILTON fell to the floor, bleeding, while the perpetrator of the rash act made no attempt to escape. It was discovered that the shot had taken effect in Mr. HAMILTON's left cheek, passed round or through the jaw bone, lodging finally in the tendons of the neck, in its course knocking out several teeth. Information of the occurrence was conveyed to the police, and the boy was arrested. Mr. HAMILTON, although not dangerously wounded, is seriously hurt, and for some days it is considered impossible to tell whether or not he can recover.

Seven men were arrested in Fishkill, on Saturday last, charged with having attempted to lynch a man named BULL. This man, having given offence to a portion of the community, received an anonymous note, signed by "many citizens," threatening him with tar and feathers if he did not at once leave the town. BULL applied to a magistrate and subsequently to a constable for protection, which was denied him. At night the mob went to the house where he was employed, for the purpose of carrying their threat into execution, but BULL had escaped. The crowd was disorderly, broke into and searched the house, and committed other depredations. The ringleaders were arrested, but the same magistrate who had refused protection to BULL, released the rioters on their own recognizances to appear a week hence to answer complaints. The action of the magistrate is condemned severely by the law-abiding citizens of Fishkill.

Two men named FLANIGAN, on Sunday evening, went to the house of DANIEL S. O'NEILL, in Newburgh, and asked for liquor, his store being in the same building. They were refused by Mrs. O'NEILL, who was alone at the time; but soon after Mr. O'NEILL came home, and the men called again. O'NEILL refused to supply them, stating that he did not sell liquor on Sunday. A scuffle ensued—the FLANIGANS endeavoring to enter and O'NEILL resisting. During the *melée*, one of the FLANIGANS drew a jack-knife and thrust it into the left side of O'NEILL's neck, severing one of the arteries and inflicting a serious wound, after which the FLANIGANS ran off. O'NEILL soon fell, being weakened from the loss of blood; but the surgeons who were called succeeded, after a painful and prolonged operation, in taking up the artery and staunching the flow of blood. The FLANIGANS were arrested.

A difficulty of long standing, between ASAPH MATHER and HIRAM SHERMAN, of Schuyler, Herkimer County, culminated on Friday noon last by an attempt on the part of Mrs. SHERMAN to kill Mr. MATHER. MATHER was standing upon the sidewalk engaged in conversation, when Mrs. SHERMAN came out of a hotel on the opposite side of the street, and advancing to within two or three feet of MATHER, whose back was turned to her, drew a pistol from beneath her cloak and fired, the shot taking effect in MATHER's back, between the shoulder blades. Before the woman could be seized she fired again, but the ball missed its mark. The woman, and her husband who watched the operations from the hotel steps, were arrested. When so arrested the woman repeated several times, "He told me to do it." MATHER's injuries are not of a fatal character.

A woman named ABIGAIL SCRIBNER, wife of ELBA SCRIBNER, of Boston, has been committed to jail, in default of $10,000, on a charge of poisoning LAURA J. BROWN, a doctress, with intent to murder. It appears the prisoner has for some time been jealous of her husband, suspecting him of too great intimacy with Mrs. BROWN, and that she separated from him in consequence. She traced him recently to Mrs. BROWN's house, as she states, and on Thursday last she herself visited the house, and was for a few moments alone in the kitchen. It is supposed that at this time she put poison of some kind into the tea-kettle, as Mrs. BROWN was taken violently ill soon after drinking tea on the same afternoon.

The Louisville *Journal* states that EDMUND P. ROUSSEAU, a brother of Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, committed suicide at his residence in that city on Wednesday night last by shooting himself with a small pistol. The ball penetrated the skull about an inch behind the left eye, and, ranging forward, lodged in the brain. The deceased was in the forty-fifth year of his age, a brick-mason by trade, and most honorably connected and highly esteemed. For some time he had evinced unusual dejection of spirits, but from what cause is not known.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, in describing the scene at the Democratic Convention in Ballard County, Ky., when Col. TURNER proposed to instruct their delegates to vote for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for Governor, says: "You should have seen the wild enthusiasm it created. Shouts went up from all parts of the Court-house, although no one had thought or dreamed of such a thing. Col. TURNER argued the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech. He said we must look closely to the qualifications of men we put in high places of trust; that Gen BRECKINRIDGE had been tried; he had occupied the highest positions, civil and military, and had proved himself a statesman and patriot, and to-day he stood preëminently above all others in the affections of the people of Kentucky."

Although Mr. SINCLAIR, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New-Hampshire, has stated in his discussions with Gen. HARRIMAN, his opponent, that he might retire in favor of Gen. JOHN H. BEDELL, the State Committee on Friday evening decided to make no change of candidate. They also passed a resolution in favor of the abolition of the poll tax, and that the candidates for Congress be required to pledge themselves that, if they shall be elected, they will use all honorable efforts to procure the passage of a bill imposing a just and equal tax upon all United States stocks held by corporations and individuals.

The Richmond *Enquirer* closes an editorial as follows: "We entreat the men of the North to take counsel of their own knowledge of human nature—to consult their interests—to remember their oaths and engagements—in their dealings with the South. If they will not admit us to our privileges at Washington, at least leave us to peace in our local affairs. Let the Samson whom they have captured and whose eyes they have put out, be useful in the mill, instead of making of him an occasion of general calamity."

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales of trade brands at $11 50@$13 50, and fancy at $14@$16. The demand is local and limited. WHEAT unchanged; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 45, and Winter at $2 90. CORN dull; sales of shelled at 60c. in elevator, and 74c.@75c. in sacks. The demand from the South has fallen off. OATS very dull; sales of No. 1 at 49c. The receipts are in excess of demand. RYE firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 23 and extra at $1 25. Millers are buying freely. BARLEY dull; sales of best Fall at $1 60. COTTON dull, owing to the large receipts at New-Orleans, which were 12,000 bales the last three days; Middling Upland 29c.@29½c., and dull. The Liverpool advices helped to depress the market. Receipts the last three days, 3,160 bales. PROVISIONS inactive, but prices are unchanged. Nothing done in MESS PORK or LARD, and only the asking rates can be given, which are $20@$20 50 for Pork, and 12c.@12½c. for Lard; but City Mess Pork is not salable for $20. For Lard at 12c. a fair demand. BULK SHOULDERS—Sales at 7½c. loose, and 7¾c.@7⅞c. packed. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 9½c.; Sides at 10¾c.@11c.; and Clear Rib and Clear Sides at 12@12½c. CLOVER SEED quiet; sales at $8 90@$9. TIMOTHY at $3 40@$3 50; and FLAX at $2 25@$2 30. BUTTER dull; sales of Central Ohio Roll at 28c.@30c. CHEESE steady; sales at 16c.@16½c. Gold 136@136¼ buying, and 136¾@137 selling. Exchange steady. No change in Money market.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales of 400 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15 for Double Extra. Rye Flour unchanged at $7. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand at $8. WHEAT is quiet and quotations are nominal. CORN is unchanged; sales of 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 12. OATS are quiet, at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY is firm; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms. RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 for 50 lbs. in sacks. SHORTS are selling at $20. SHIPSTUFFS at $25@$27, and MIDDLINGS at $33@$34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

TOBACCO is quiet and unchanged. COTTON is quiet and very little doing at the following quotations: Low Ordinary, 25c.; Good, 26c.; Low Middling, 27c.; Middling, 28c.; Strict Middling, 29c. FLOUR is quiet and the business small. Choice Spring Superfine $9@$9 25. No receipts. CORN, receipts small and the market more active and higher; Mixed and Yellow 78c.@79c.; Yellow 80c.@81c.; White 83c. OATS are stiffer, good Prime, 66c.@67c. RICE and BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess Pork, $19 25@$19 50; Bacon Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams, 16c.; Plain, 15c. LARD dull and no sales. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR is more active, and without decided change. WHEAT is quiet at $2 19@$2 20 for No. 1, and $1 84½@$1 95 for No. 2. CORN closes 2c.@2½c. lower than yesterday's prices; sales at 81½c. for No. 1. OATS are dull at 39½c.@39¾c. for No. 1 in store. HIGHWINES are nominal. There is rather more doing in PROVISIONS, but the general market is still weak. MESS PORK is inactive at $18 25@$18 75. Beef Hams are in good request and are firm. Sweet pickled Hams are in better request. Cut Meats are in moderate demand; sales of Cumberland Middles at 8¾c.; loose short clear Middles at 10¼c., and loose at 10⅝c., packed. LARD is rather firmer at 11½c.@12c. for Prime steam rendered. Dressed Hogs are quiet; sales at $7 25@$7 65. Live do. are quiet; sales at $6 20@$6 80. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 14,800 bushels Corn, 6,700 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON quiet at 32½c. for Middling Upland. COFFEE quiet, Rio 13¼c.@13¾c. for a prime cargo in bond. FLOUR dull and market favors the buyers. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN—For White Western there are more sellers than buyers; White is lower; sales from fair to prime at 91c.@93c. ℔ bushel; Mixed, 90c., Yellow, 93c.@95c. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. RYE, $1 25 ℔ bushel. CLOVER SEED, $8 50@$9 for strictly prime. SUGAR quiet and steady at 10¼c.@10¾c. for refining grades. MOLASSES—Market is weak, and no sales. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c.; Western, 12¾c. WHISKY nominal; no sales.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR steady; sales of 300 bushels Spring at $11 50. WHEAT is in fair milling inquiry; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms, about $2 28; 14,000 bushels Milwaukee at $2 30. CORN—New is active and lower; 17 cars of new Toledo sold at 75c.@77c. according to quality on the State line track. OATS are quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels Ohio at 52c. PROVISIONS—Lard and Dressed Hogs dull and unchanged. RYE neglected.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT firm at $2 10 for No. 1, and $1 94@$1 94½ for No. 2. CORN steady at 81c. for No. 1. OATS are dull at 47c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $18 25. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 5,00 bushels Wheat; 600 do. Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

TOBACCO is fairly sustained; sales of 121 hhds. at from $3 to $21. Grains are unchanged. Superfine FLOUR, $9 70@$10. RAW WHISKY, $2 26. MESS PORK, $21. PORK—Bacon Shoulders, 10c.; Packed Clear Sides, 13c. LARD, in tierces, 12c. COTTON, 28½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON steady; Middling, 30½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; sales at 61c. RESIN firm; sales at $3@$5. TAR firm; sales at $1 65.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON—Market closed dull and easy. Middling 30c.@30½c.; sales to-day, 1,400 bales; receipts, 1,418 bales.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON very irregular; Middling, 30½c.@31c.; sales 450 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON easier; Middling, 30c.; sales 250 bales.

Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

There was little business done with the market this morning, all the stock in the yards having changed hands yesterday afternoon. Thirty car-loads arrived at 2 P. M. to-day, which were quickly disposed of, the cattle being of extra quality, and prices advancing 50c. to $1 per cwt. on all grades. There are about 40 car-loads of stock lying over in the yards, 15 of which will be shipped East in the morning. Market rates—extra quality, 14c.@16c. ℔ lb.; fat, heavy oxen and steers, $8@$9 50; good, 11c. to 14c. ℔ lb.; fat cattle and steers, $7@$7 75; fair, $9 50@$11.: cows and heifers, $5@6 50. RECEIPTS—558 head; shipped, 630 head. The Sheep and Hog market rules unusually dull to-day, and there are no sales to report. Prime heavy Hogs bring from $7@$7 30 ℔ cwt, live weights. Hog—Receipts 900 head. Shipments, none.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The quality of BEEF CATTLE is better than last week, and prices unchanged with a steady market. Sales of extra at $12 75@$10 75; first quality, $11 50@$12; second quality, $10@$10 75; third quality, $9@$9 50. WORKING OXEN at $150@$300 ℔ pair. Receipts of 630 head of SHEEP and LAMBS; sales at 4c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; the light supply advanced ½c. ℔ lb.

[Advertisement.]
The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph saved the valuable horses of Henry Johnson, Esq., No. 27 Beekman-st., on Sunday night last. Alarm bell in his sleeping-room, the stable four or five hundred feet distant.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE EXCELLENCE OF KENT's EASE INDIA COFFEE is the theme of universal praise. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

England	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	Feb. 6	Southamp'n	New-York.
Belgian	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Corsica	Feb. 9	Havana	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Feb. 21	New-York	Bremen.
City of Washington	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 23	New-York	Havre.
Hermann	Feb. 23	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Santiago de Cuba	Feb. 20	California.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 20	California.
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.
Eagle	Feb. 22	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Feb. 23	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb. 23	New-Orleans.
Missouri	Feb. 23	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—G. G. Barnard, Charles McClintock, J. F. Winchester, R. A. Griffin, J. E. Drayton, W. Borman, J. F. Durgand, J. C. White, C. H. Gordon, G. F. Lenard, J. W. Raymond, J. J. Mobling, J. Burlin, Capt. Orr, D. W. Richards, G. Dupuy, L. J. Lippmann, A. Mohr, W. Barnett, E. F. Routh, J. S. Casey, Z. L. Pilling, Henry Lyons, Miss Hefferan, D. J. Brantley, E. M. Ockeal, C. Boyle, C. M. Ellis, J. C. Kenney, G. W. Hallett, S. B. Cushing, F. Milliken.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—H. R. Banks, Mr. Howe and lady, Jos. Bissicks and lady, Chas. Peters and lady, J. P. Higgins and lady, Miss E. Butler, Mrs. Julia Winberg, John Witsell, Henry Witsell, W. Betty, P. Wentenroth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon rises... 7 56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 44 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate...10 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Australasian, Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; E. C. Scranton, Williams, Antwerp, W. S. Schmidt & Son; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., Smith & Brown.

Ship City of Liverpool, (Br.,) Whiteford, Liverpool, Hewlett & Torrance.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brigs Almon Rowell, Fanning, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Selma, Gibbs, Swan Island, Dearborn Bros.; Harry Aubrey, Hammond, Barbados, F. A. Dwight & Co.; H. G. Berry, Colson, Sagua, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mies, (Br.,) Holden, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.

Schooners Wapella, Payson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Elsinore, Clark, Antwerp, W. T. Schmidt & Son; Americus, ——, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; J. H. Rapp, Cole, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. S. Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Julia, Leprell, St. Kitts, Henry De Cordova; J. A. Rider, Rider, Indianola and Lavaca, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah 16th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Feb. 18, 8 A. M., 35 miles north of Body Island, exchanged signals with steamship San Salvador; at 12 M passed brig John Sherwood, bound N.

Steamship Victor, Yates, New-Orleans Feb. 10, via Key West 13th and Fortress Monroe 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. The V. landed at Fortress Monroe 100 colored U. S. troops to be mustered out.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Flambeau, Everson, Norfolk, via Fortress Monroe, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Dec. 8 and Start Point 20th, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Harfield, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides to J. F. Joy.

Brig W. H. Townsend, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lilly, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Deake & Brown. Had heavy weather; carried away foretop gallantmast. 15th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke brig Advent, hence for St. Johns, P. R. Left in port barks Josephine and Union, for New-York days; and brig Rosa, loading for Boston.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 13 ds., with oil, &c., to Bishop Bros. Left in port United States gunboats De Soto and Unadilla. The Dutch bark Surinam was condemned at Barbados, Feb. 4, and ordered to be sold.

Brig Abby Watson, Watson, Satilla River, Ga., 12 ds., with hard pine to master.

Schr. Wild Gazelle, (of Boston,) Hall, San Blas 15 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. T. Pearsall.

Schr. Eliza Potter, Potter, Apalachicola 12 ds., with cotton to Benner & Brown.

Schr. Mary A. Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Wilber, Galveston, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Empire, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Miller, Bridgeport.

Sailed.

Steamships Leo and John Gibson.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Arr. Russian ship Illian, and Br. bark Mary Hammond, from Cardiff, Wales; bark Lapwing, from Rio de Janeiro. Cld. ship Annapolis, Liverpool; schooners T. C. Lawrence, Halifax, N. S., and A. C. Lyon, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Arr. brig Chimborazo, from Boston; schr. Magdalena, New-York. Cld. steamer Virgo, New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; ships John Barbour, from London; J. H. Stetson, from Liverpool; barks Edgar Cecil, from Colena, via Montevideo; White Wing, from Buenos Ayres; Hilda, from Cronstadt; Janet, from Matanzas; Nellie Renwick, from New-York; brigs J. H. Dillingham, from Palermo; Sussex, from Matanzas; Marine, from Cienfuegos; Randolph, from Galveston; schr. J. B. Knowles, from Ponce.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTS: We inclose Whitfield & Billups' certificate which speaks for itself.
Their safe had a severe test, falling from the second floor in the building corner of Commerce and St. Francis sts., it was exposed to an *intense heat fanned by a stiff north wind.*
The exterior shows where the iron frame-work *melted in several places*; yet the inside *is not touched.* We have it on exhibition and would like to send it to you if you so desire. Send us another nine double-door for W. & B., with Combination Lock.
Very truly,
A. I. MOSES & CO.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1867.
Messrs. A. I. Moses & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Commerce-st.:
GENTLEMEN: Our "Marvin's New Patent" Safe purchased from you, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. On opening it yesterday we were pleased to find the inside "ALL RIGHT."
It is almost needless to say that we have every confidence in the Fire-proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
Very truly,
WHITFIELD & BELLUPS.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OFFER
THIS MORNING
300 CASES
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OF
PRINTS
IN
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
AT A
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS, AND READE STS.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
IN
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
NOS. 89 AND 90 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ALL NEW GOODS.
Mr. ALFRED KAYNE retires from the firm from this date, by mutual consent.
FEB. 18, 1867.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

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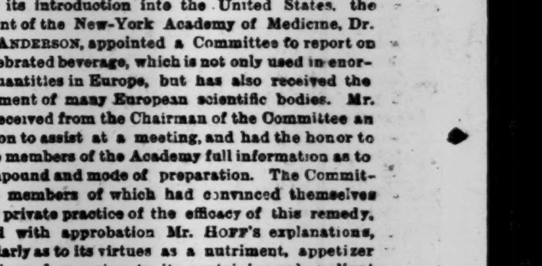
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE OLD SOCIETY LIBRARY.
GRAVES OF THE REGICIDES AT NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Six illustrations.
HOME INCIDENTS. Twelve Illustrations.
MEXICAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
READING MATTER.
MY STEPMOTHER. Chap. VI.
OUR ARTIST ON WATERFALLS. Seven Illustrations.
THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Chaps. VI and VII.
CAUDLE LECTURE, No. 8, with an illustration.
EDITORIALS, POEMS, TOWN AND ART GOSSIP, ITEMS, &c., &c.

A REPORT,
TO THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
OF NEW-YORK.
PRESENTED AT THE LAST MEETING, BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION, FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH:



HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH has received another distinction, which still further enhances the reputation of this renowned preparation from the numerous nostrums of the day, and places it in a position far above all the so-called health preservers.
After its introduction into the United States, the President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, appointed a Committee to report on this celebrated beverage, which is not only used in enormous quantities in Europe, but has also received the indorsement of many European scientific bodies. Mr. HOFF received from the Chairman of the Committee an invitation to assist at a meeting, and had the honor to give the members of the Academy full information as to the compound and mode of preparation. The Committee, the members of which had convinced themselves in their private practice of the efficacy of this remedy, received with approbation Mr. HOFF's explanations, particularly as to its virtues as a nutriment, appetizer and tonic, and as owing to its containing only a slight tinge of alcohol, is equally desirable for the sick and healthy.
Mr. HOFF has the satisfaction of knowing that the Committee consider his preparation of great value. On the 5th inst., the report adopted, which recommends HOFF's Malt Extract Beverage of Health to the profession, was read at a meeting of the Academy, and indorsed by many of the members present. Hence, American science agrees with European, which has declared that HOFF's Malt Extract Beverage of Health is highly serviceable, not only as an article of diet for convalescents, but also as a most excellent remedy for certain affections of the throat, stomach and bowels.—*Evening Express.*
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2, 13, 7, 5, 53, 26, 35, 46, 39, 38, 10, 33, 16, 69.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 184, Feb. 19, 1867.
54, 55, 17, 68, 47, 75, 27, 28, 32, 31, 56, 3, 50.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 107, Feb. 19, 1867.
36, 58, 40, 29, 39, 19, 77, 47, 59, 50, 76, 42, 26, 6.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 108, Feb. 19, 1867.
28, 4, 2, 46, 20, 6, 23, 14, 17, 70, 12, 18, 74.
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